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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.31	7.21
Tai-po	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.44	7.34
Tai-po Market	7.31	9.53	11.06	12.36	1.53	5.13	5.58	7.38
Fanning	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Shungshui	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shum-chun	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum-chun	7.51	10.23	11.40	13.00	2.23	5.43	6.38	8.18
Shungshui	7.58	10.30	11.47	13.07	2.30	5.50	6.45	8.25
Fanning	7.59	10.41	11.51	13.11	2.31	5.51	6.46	8.26
Tai-po Market	7.42	10.26	11.09	12.39	2.21	5.41	6.36	8.16
Tai-po	7.46	10.30	11.04	12.34	2.25	5.45	6.40	8.20
Shatin	7.59	10.43	11.17	12.53	2.38	5.58	6.53	8.33
Yau-mat	8.12	10.57	11.29	12.59	2.50	6.10	7.05	8.45
Kowloon	8.20	10.59	11.37	13.07	3.08	6.28	7.23	8.53

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.55	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.20	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat	6.50	9.05	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.31	7.19
Shatin	7.02	9.17	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.43	7.21
Tai-po	7.16	9.31	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	5.56	7.34
Tai-po Market	7.31	9.46	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.09	6.09	7.48
Fanning	7.32	9.47	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.11	7.50
Shungshui	7.36	9.51	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.15	7.54
Shum-chun	7.42	9.57	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.21	8.00

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum-chun	8.12	10.23	11.40	13.00	2.23	5.43	6.38	8.18
Shungshui	8.19	10.30	11.47	13.07	2.30	5.50	6.45	8.25
Fanning	8.23	10.34	11.51	13.11	2.34	5.54	6.49	8.29
Tai-po Market	8.33	10.50	12.02	13.22	2.44	6.04	6.59	8.39
Tai-po	8.37	11.04	12.07	13.27	2.48	6.08	7.03	8.43
Shatin	8.51	11.17	12.21	13.41	2.58	6.18	7.13	8.53
Yau-mat	9.03	11.29	12.33	13.53	3.10	6.30	7.25	9.05
Kowloon	9.11	11.27	12.41	14.01	3.18	6.38	7.33	9.13

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Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Stations	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25	
Shataukok	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Stations	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	3.20	6.25	
Shataukok	8.40	12.25	4.15	7.20	

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HAS THE EXHIBITION JUSTIFIED ITSELF? EXCELLENT BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The British Empire Exhibition has run its course—so far, that is, as 1924 is concerned. The time is at hand when something in the nature of a balance sheet must be struck, not only by the Exhibition organisers, but by individual exhibitors, and the questions be answered: "Was it worth while? Have known results justified the great experiment?" What the effect of the Exhibition has been on the thirteen or fourteen million visitors can only be matter for speculation and opinion. That it has been a great educational force is unquestioned; that it has generated a sense of Empire in thousands who hitherto had given no thought to the Empire's story, the achievements which have made it what it is, or the possibilities of the future is fairly certain; that it has been an object lesson not to Britons alone is undoubted. It has been the occasion of reunions which cannot fail to be of the utmost significance to many people to London that the crowd of visitors have been hailed as proof of the popularity of the Metropolis as a holiday resort. From the sentimental point of view it has been a triumphant success, which even the eccentricities of the British climate could not discount. It would have been worth while on that ground alone.

NEW INDUSTRIES STARTED.

But has it been worth while from the strictly business standpoint? As to the results for those who backed the enterprise we can only hope that they will not have serious cause to be dissatisfied. As to the results for the exhibitors, there is reason to believe that they were so instantly satisfactory, that not long after the opening many who, having no faith in the Exhibition, had refused to "come in," were eager to know whether space could still be found for them. A more conclusive proof of the business-getting capacity of the Exhibition could not be conceived. The Prince of Wales happily summed up the Exhibition as the Empire's shop window; it has been something more than a display; those who came to see have stayed to buy or to order. For years to come the business opened up at Wembley will react on the work-a-day lives of men and women thousands of miles distant, and it should be many a long day before the benefits of Wembley will be exhausted. Established industries have made new connections; new industries have started. Thus a modest decorative exhibit of eel-grass from Newfoundland has brought orders for such quantities of the weed for stuffing and packing that it is anticipated 100,000 tons a year will be consumed in Europe. Some banks of copra rope from Malaya have been used for thatching, and a new line of business created. Cyprus is said to have been overwhelmed with orders from Czechoslovakia, with whom the island had not hitherto had business relations. Products and produce of the Dominions, of India, and the tropical colonies have become familiar to merchant and public alike, as the craftsmanship, the skill, the resource of the manufacturers at home have astonished thousands of visitors from overseas. In the Canadian, Australian and South African Pavilions the crowds have sometimes been impassable, and the mere record of cash sales has been a pleasing surprise. In the British Government Pavilion, the Inquiry Bureau of the Department of Overseas Trade, has been kept busy, and introductions have been effected, from many of which good business will doubtless follow, if industry and enterprise do not default.

GRATIFYING REPORTS.

Especially gratifying are the reports from the different sections. Take an instance or two from Canada: A dried milk dealer has sold to a British firm his output for the next five years, valued at \$60,000 dollars; a fruit firm has secured such a number of valuable orders that it has decided to spend 100,000 dollars in establishing itself permanently in London. "Orders given," one of the Canadian Trade Commissioners says, "include: four for Cyprus, egg packing cases for Lancashire, maple wood for boxes for Berlin, Canadian spruce gum for London oil refiners, butter connections for Switzerland, rolled oats for Ireland, wooden spokes, handles and bobbins for Rotterdam, manganese ore for Rotterdam, woods for Budapest and hockey sticks for India; oil stoves for South Africa, and so on. The list might be extended almost indefinitely. I should think 75 per cent. of our enquiries come from business men operating in foreign countries, from Japan to the Persian Gulf, and from South America to Scandinavia."

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT BOOMED.

Or take Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Australian fruit has boomed; since the Exhibition opened approximately twelve hundred tons of apples have been sold in small parcels; from 50,000 to 60,000 cartons of Australian dried fruits have been disposed of weekly; Australian wines have admittedly received their biggest advertisement; the merits of eucalyptus oil have been made known by the half million bottles disposed of at the Exhibition; so, too, with fruit juices, of which some 15,000 gallons have been sold. Much prejudice as to Australian and New Zealand meat has unquestionably been removed. New Zealand butter, hitherto branded as something else, and retailed as a blend, has been purchased at the rate of 3,000 packages a week, and both shopkeepers and the consumer will benefit from deal with New Zealand butter as such. New Zealand honey with its taste of the sunshine, has been sampled with such success, that 25,000 packages have been sold, and many honey eaters in future will demand New Zealand honey and be satisfied with none other. South Africa, in the same way, admits that she has never had so effective an advertisement

for her varied produce; its value can scarcely be over-estimated. The same story comes from the Indian pavilion, from the Burma pavilion, from the West Indies, West Africa, and others. What was said by a Gold Coast official is no doubt true of every section: "We have done more to make known the resources and potentialities of the Gold Coast in six months through Wembley than we could have done in ten years by any other means."

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

Need more be said in answer to the question whether the Exhibition has justified itself? Yet these items might be supplemented indefinitely. To add to them could only emphasize the tribute which the record constitutes to the foresight, the initiative and the enterprise that secured to the British Empire the first big business move made after the War had reduced the affairs of mankind to chaos. Trade returns are tangible things, and tangible things with others to follow. An order for one line secured now, will be but a stepping stone to orders for other lines as relations become more intimate; in business it is *le premier pas qui compte*. *Le premier pas* has been assisted by the Exhibition. But tangible advantages are not the only directions in which the Exhibition has justified itself. The Conferences on Empire resources and methods of exploitation, the Empire Pageant with its moving pictures of the romantic past, the Civic weeks, the Women's week, the Jamboree of Boy Scouts from the Seven Seas, and the rest, all have contributed to make the goodwill in the balance sheet a real asset. As the Empire at the end of the War was not quite the same that it was at the beginning, so as the result of the Exhibition the Empire will, for masses of the British peoples, be in November, 1924, a more concrete fact than it was in April.

THE WEMBLEY HABIT.

In a delightful article on "The Wembley Habit," the *Times* suggests that the greatest of all in the Exhibition's tale of habit-making is that of seeing the Empire with a fresh and corrected eye. It is a salutary shock to have to search diligently, at a British Empire Exhibition, for the British Government Pavilion; to find it eventually, in no dominating position at the centre, but far away on the fringe of things; and to see it for all its leonine simplicity and intrinsic interest, outmeasured and outshone by many a Dominion building. The unfamiliar perspective and proportion give food and life to thought. The Wembley habit is the surest precipitant of that cloudy view of Empire which sees in its distant lands little more than sources of a certain amount of wheat, wool, and mutton, and divides their inhabitants roughly into bands of athletes, curiously nicknamed, who appear from time to time to disturb our dream of supremacy in sport, white men, wearing strange hats and speaking quaint variants of the Mother-tongue, and black men of every shade. All such haziness Wembley dissolves into clear views of infinitely various, but highly-developed and intensely self-respecting, individualities. The Empire has been thrown into a perspective at Wembley which, one hopes, will have done more than Mr. Joseph Chamberlain or the Great War itself to make it a habit of the British peoples henceforth to think imperially. Notes first sounded or first heard at Wembley will long reverberate in British consciousness.—EDWARD SALMON in *United Empire*.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA FOR RESIDENCE, FARMING, TRAVEL.

The Union of South Africa is a seat of Western culture and civilisation. Europeans have been settled there for nearly three centuries.

It is a country that merits the attention of those Europeans who contemplate leaving the Far East. If they are retiring on pension, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. Or if they seek a career, and have a moderate capital there is scope in South Africa for farming—for instance in fruit-growing.

The climate is good. It is sunny but temperate being neither inclement in winter nor oppressive in summer. It is a genial climate in which Europeans, including women and children, thrive without periodically going abroad.

Educational facilities for the young are excellent. The larger towns are up-to-date and well-equipped. There are numerous resorts—mountains, river and marine—for an occasional change.

In short, the Union of South Africa is a more than ordinarily attractive country for those who have an assured income or the capital with which to start a career.

A comprehensive official publication on the subject is being issued. It contains, for twenty typical South African towns, specific data about climate, environment, amenities, housing, cost of living, servants, and generally such information as will enable enquirers to judge urban residential conditions in the Union of South Africa. Explanatory publications on farming are also available.

Apply to the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

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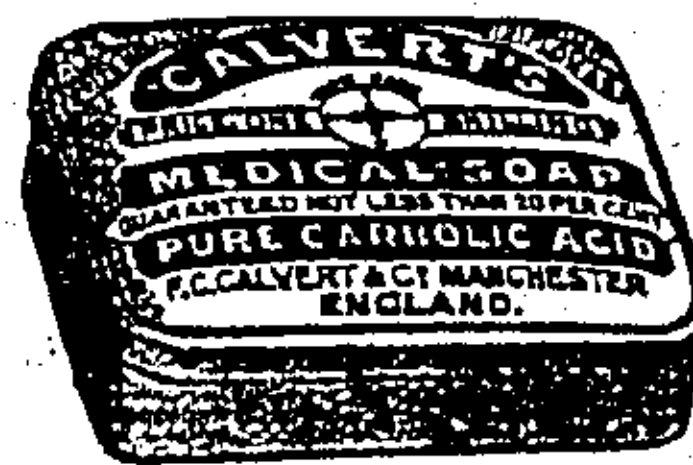
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RUBBER UNDER RESTRICTION.

TWO YEARS' WORKING.

Messrs. Symington and Sinclair have issued a special report on the rubber market, showing the effects of two years' working under restriction. We make the following extracts:—

The farmers of the Stevenson Restriction scheme had as their objective the production of a plan which would secure at all times a sufficient supply of rubber for the world's needs at a price which would give a fair remuneration to the producers. It was introduced at a time when, owing to over-production, there was a surplus of rubber in excess of the world's probable requirements of some 100,000 to 150,000 tons. Naturally the change did not please all buyers. Their policy, by decreasing reserve supplies to vanishing point, now seems likely to bring about, temporarily at any rate, a greater tightness than the farmers of the scheme intended.

Should a period of actual scarcity and consequent high prices occur, as it may do in the near future, it will not be the fault of the scheme but solely of those who in the hope of wrecking the scheme have used every effort to depress prices artificially, and have thus brought the more drastic clauses of the scheme into operation.

In view of much anti-restrictionist comment it must be pointed out that the heavy increase in 1923 over 1922 is only partly to be explained by the higher price brought about by restriction. The rubber could not have been produced if the trees had not been planted in 1918-1919, when restriction had not even been mooted. It is also worth noting that the rate of increase shown by the figures for eight months' output for 1923 over 1922 is 39 per cent., while that of 1924 over 1923 is only 29 per cent. The rate of increase is steadily decreasing, but in the following calculations we have adopted 29 per cent. as the present rate.

An increase of 29 per cent. for September-December, 1924, over the same months in 1923, would give a total output from the Dutch East Indies of 60,000 tons, or 15,000 tons per month. In the first four months of 1924, the Dutch East Indies production was 52,141 tons. Again adding 29 per cent., we estimate a possible production for the same period next year of 63,000 tons, or 15,750 tons per month.

STOCKS, CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION.

There is no surplus stock either in the East, or in America, and, with the exception of a small surplus in the "Afloat," the only reserve stock left for the world to draw on in case of need is represented by the United Kingdom stocks. Although weekly figures of Liverpool movements are not available, we believe some reduction has taken place, and we estimate the total U.K. stock at end October as not over 43,000 tons.

In our annual review, issued last February, we estimated a world's consumption for 1924 of 460,000 tons, whereof America, 220,000 tons. We consider that the complete figures for 1924 will justify our estimate of 460,000 tons.

A new year for restriction starts on November 1st. The standard production basis in Malaya under the Restriction Act, for the year ending October 31st, 1924, was about 255,000 tons, and for Ceylon about 60,000 tons. Allowing for an increase of about 4 per cent. in Malaya, and about 5 per cent. in Ceylon, we get a total standard production basis in the restricted areas of about 344,000 tons for the twelve months, November, 1924, to October, 1925, or 86,000 tons per quarter.

The production of all areas outside of Ceylon and Malaya (referred to as the restricted areas), and the Dutch East Indies amounted in 1923 to 52,000 tons, and we have estimated for the current year 60,000 tons. After giving estimates at different percentages they state: We estimate that the maximum quantity of new rubber available for consumption in next six months, November, 1924, to April, 1925, will total 212,700 tons. Taking consumption at 38,000 tons for two months, and 40,000 tons for four months, we arrive at a total consumption of 226,000 tons, which means that about 23,000 tons will have to be taken from the available reserves. This means that the United Kingdom stock would be reduced to about 20,000 tons, or allowing for a smaller "afloat" to something between this figure and 25,000 tons. Carrying the calculation a step further we find that with a continued price of not less than 1s. 6d. the March-May production works out at 119,800 tons, and assuming consumption to continue at 40,000 tons per month for May-July we find production and consumption approximately balancing with, however, no reserve stocks anywhere for an emergency.

We have allowed only for a very slight increased consumption, but it must be borne in mind that consumption normally increases at a rate of over 10 per cent. per annum, and 1925 may well see a consumption of about 500,000 tons. There has been no boom from which a reaction may be feared. There is, therefore, every reason to expect at least the normal increase in consumption.

CONCLUSIONS.

To sum up, we expect that by the end of April, the policy of restriction will have fully vindicated itself by achieving its first object, namely the clearing of all surplus supplies. Releases of 4 per cent. per quarter (4,300 tons), or ten per cent. per quarter (8,600 tons) will be made according as the price averages above 1s. 3d., or above 1s. 6d. The full object of restriction will not be achieved until the consumption has grown sufficiently to allow a full output again, but so long as the Restriction Scheme is in existence to check any accumulation of surplus stocks, such as might be caused by a temporary set-back in trade, the natural and regular increase in consumption should make this possible in the next year or two.



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Some things are valuable because they are rare, sir; others are valuable because they are good, but it doesn't follow that all good things are expensive.

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Simplest and most trouble-free type of motor ever invented.

It has the most distinctive and gracefully balanced body of any car in the market.

1.—The Willys-Knight car is the four cylinder motored car that makes the six unnecessary.

The Knight motor is steam principle. The valves are two cylindrical sleeves with rectangular slots or ports which when they register with each other and the ports in the block allow the ingress and egress of the gases without obstruction. These wide open passages, particularly on the exhaust side, permit a more thorough cleaning of the burnt gases from the combustion chamber than any other type of motor, so that every ounce of energy available is utilized from the explosive mixture, which gives us such tremendous power.

2.—It has no valve to grind and no carbon to clean.

The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber nor the head of the piston gets hot enough to bake the residue from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive mixture effectively.

3.—It is the only type of motor that improves with use.

While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and as this building in process obtains, it keeps pushing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber developing more power with every mile the motor is drawn.

4.—It is the only type of motor that wears in while other wears out.

All parts in the Willys-Knight car are assembled with wide clearance between each other and oil is forced into these clearances under heavy pressure so that the entire assembly is lubricating or wearing in on these heavy films of oil instead of wearing out. In other words, every bearing in this motor is an oil bearing instead of a metal to metal bearing which is necessary in the construction of a poppet valve motor in order to keep it quiet with subsequent quick wear and noise.

It has eliminated one hundred and sixty two quick wearing parts necessary in the operation of a cylindered poppet valve motor. There are no hammering parts such as cams striking against push rods, push rods against valve stems, or valve heads snapping back into their seats through the medium of heavy springs, etc.

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HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1924.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1.170 b.
Canton Insurance	\$725 b.
Union Insurance	\$260 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$260 b.
Douglas Steamships	\$90 b.
H.K. C. & M. Steamboats	\$34 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$115 s.
China Sugars	\$95 nom.
Langkate (Combined)	\$134 nominal
Kowloon Wharves	\$206 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$151 1/2 \$152 ea.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 994 b.
Hongkong Wharves	Tls. 185 b.
New Engineering	Tls. 9 1/2 b.
Hongkong Land	\$105 ea.
Hongkong Hotels	\$12 1/2 ea. (old) & (new)
Humphreys Estate	\$25 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 114 b.
Shanghai Cottons	Tls. 574 nom.
Cements	\$234 b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$80 s.
China Providents	\$17 1/2 (old) s. \$8 (new)
Dairy Farms	\$244 b.
Waterworks	\$174 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$22 nom.
Hongkong Motors	\$41 nom.
China Lights	\$244 b.
Hongkong Tramways	\$40 b.
Peak Tramways	\$23 nom.
"Shell" Transport	\$46 b.
b-buyers; s-sellers; ea-values.	

WHAT IS A COMMUNIST?

The following timely quotation is from Ebenezer Elliott's "Corn-Law Rhymes":
"What is a Communist? One who hath
yearning
For equal division of unequal earnings;
Lidder or bungler, or both, he is willing
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling."



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Say SIMONDS' "MILK
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You'll never say "Stout"
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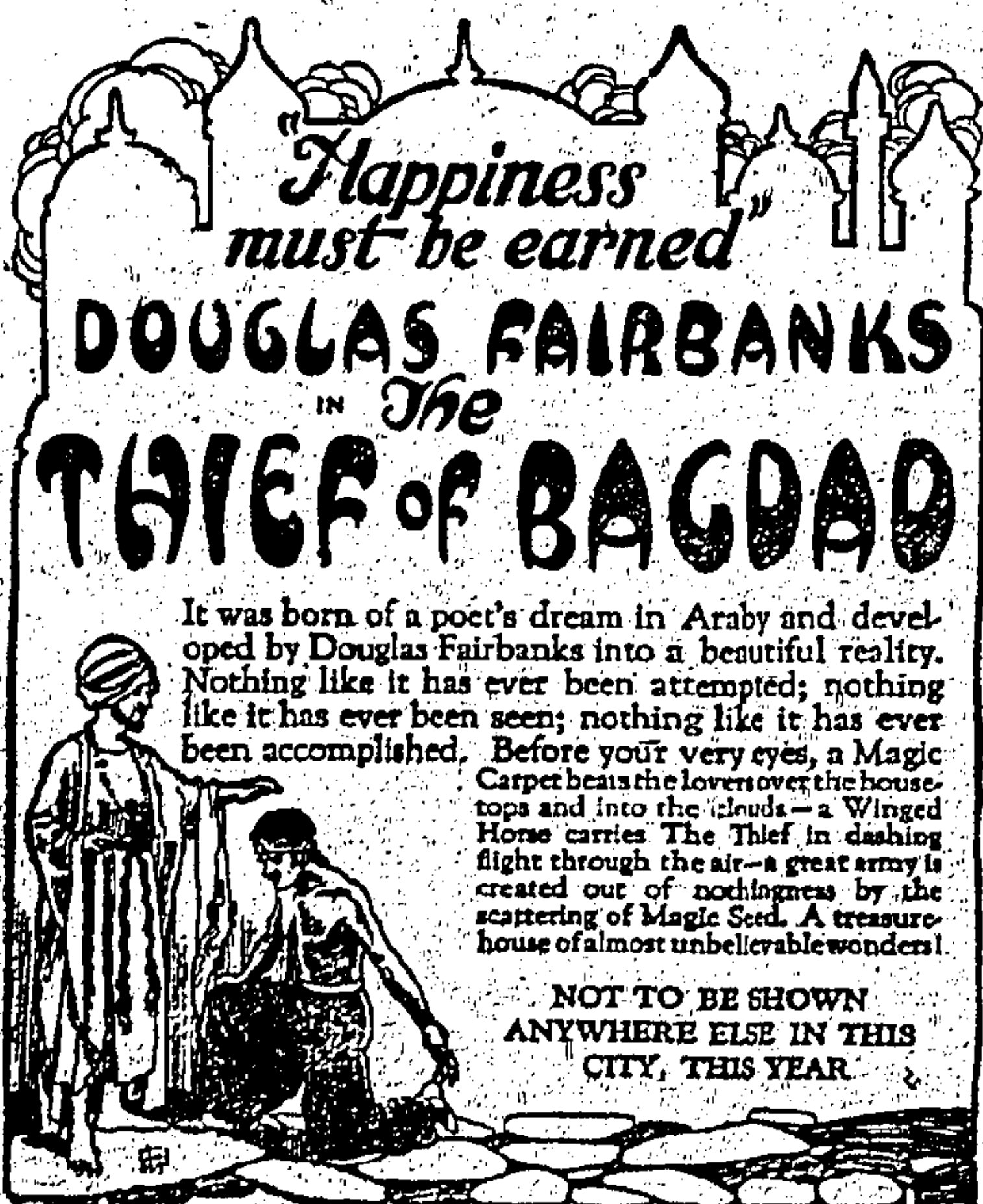
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headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any
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THE IMPORTANCE OF SINGAPORE.

SAFEGUARDING OUR TRADE.

"Trade defence in war" was the subject of a lecture delivered at the United Service Institution on October 22nd by Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Webb, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Doveton Sturdee presided.

Sir Richard Webb, who was director of the trade division of the Admiralty in the Great War, described the measures that were taken for the protection of commerce during that time. He said it was the entry of the United States into the war, coupled with the rapid increase of destroyers, largely due to Lord Fisher's energetic building policy in 1915, which made the adoption of the convoy possible. The convoy organization was wonderful and the system might be used in any future war without altering a letter. Three totals would show what an immense change was brought about as the Navy gradually developed its offensive and defensive warfare against submarines. In April, 1917, when our losses were at their highest, and before the Navy had been able to develop all its resources, the total monthly loss of British tonnage was 545,000. By April, 1918, it had fallen to 215,000 tons, and by September in that year it had fallen to 136,000. As to the future much, he said, would depend on the position and naval strength of the enemy. With an enemy situated at a distance from our coast, commerce attack on the high seas would again assume a foremost place, and we must therefore develop all measures for protection of the great ocean trade routes. In regard to aerial and submarine attacks on shipping, he did not forget that these were forbidden by the Washington Conference. But that agreement had only been signed by five nations, with the pious hope that others would follow suit.

"VITAL TRADE ROUTES."

Referring to the ocean trade routes, he said they might assume that the great bulk of our trade would be surface borne; the idea of immense submarine commerce carriers seemed hardly practical at present. Cruisers must then constitute the prime factor in the defence of our trade. In the Eastern and Pacific Oceans we were faced by a problem as vital as that of the Atlantic, but of a different character. There were many more focal points through which trade in the Eastern Ocean must pass, and therefore many more points of danger to shipping. The question of bases was on a different footing altogether, and the large amount of British coastline afforded the enemy ample choice of a base without infringing neutral territory. The scattered nature of the trade routes made a strong and sufficient force of cruisers, merchant cruisers, aircraft carriers, and other vessels necessary, backed by a force of capital ships. The chart showed how attenuated was the trade on trans-Pacific routes compared to that in the Indian Ocean. It was in that, as Mr. Amery had pointed out, that the importance of Singapore lay as a base for our Fleet. We could abandon the trans-Pacific routes without any serious interference to trade, vessels being deflected either across the Indian Ocean or through the Panama Canal as the case might be, but the routes across the Indian Ocean were vital to us, and these routes would be at the mercy of any other Power if such Power should seize Singapore or other central position. Singapore, situated as it is on the flank of our Eastern trade routes, dominated those routes, and its occupation would provide the Navy with a well-placed base of operations for safeguarding our trade. It would then be possible to maintain a force of capital ships and large aircraft carriers in Eastern waters, ready to back up our cruisers and to forestall any move on the enemy's part to establish a base in or near the Indian Ocean.

ALL SEAMEN.

Before the war, he thought, generally speaking, the question of trade defence in war did not occupy its proper position. We were too much inclined to concentrate our attention on fleet and cruiser action without following the matter to its logical conclusion—namely, the defence of the sea communications of the Empire. It was not difficult to see how dependent the Empire was upon sea communications. Was it to be wondered if those who might one day be called upon to guard those arteries, while wishing all success to the ultimate labours of the League of Nations, felt that nothing must be left to chance a second time? We must never forget the immense dependence of the Empire on its mercantile marine. Great as the traditions of the British Navy were, the mercantile marine could claim a splendid record also. Aircraft of all kinds would be urgently needed in large numbers as a definite and very effective form of commerce protection, with a personnel specially trained for that particular work.

Capt. Selwyn Day said a direct liaison between the Admiralty and the mercantile marine was wanted. Sir Richard Webb said before the war the connection between the Navy and the mercantile marine was not as close as it might have been, and he was rather afraid, though though they were as a result of the war, there were signs that they were again drifting apart. That should not and would not be if they were under the same head. They wanted above all things to remember that they were all seamen.

OPIUM SMOKING IN FORMOSA.

IS THERE ANY REAL SUPPRESSION?

The following statement is issued by the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking—

In the press reports of the Opium Conference at Geneva, Mr. Kaku of Japan is credited with "making a statement in Japanese showing the progress made in the suppression of opium in Formosa." I would suggest that this word "suppression" is hardly the most suitable to apply to Formosa.

When in 1894 Japan after the peace treaty with China took over Formosa, various measures for controlling opium were tried, and these measures were finally consolidated in what has since been termed the Taiwan Opium Law. By this law opium became a Government monopoly, and smokers were licensed and registered after medical certification to the effect that they were confirmed addicts. In 1900 the number of registered smokers was 189,084 but at the end of 1920 it had fallen to 49,038. The yearly average number of deaths during the last 10 years was about 4,000. The average mortality amongst the non-opium smoking population in Formosa is approximately 20 per thousand whilst amongst opium smokers it is 80 per thousand. On this basis it is estimated that in 15 years from now all licensed smokers will have died and all licenses have become extinct.

SOME IMPORTANT FIGURES.

We have no means of knowing exactly how much opium reached Formosa prior to 1920, which was the first year of complete records supplied to the League of Nations. In 1910 however this same Mr. Kaku—then Chief of the Formosa Opium Monopoly Bureau—stated that the revenue derived from opium that year amounted to Y.324,825, in 1917 Y.250,603 and in 1918 Y.611,258. Now it is very evident that during these three years the number of smokers must have decreased by 13,000, why then almost double the income from opium in 1918? There is no statement to show that it was due to a higher selling price, in fact if the League reports be correct, Formosa must be selling opium at a criminally cheap rate if her opium revenue remains as stated, for in 1920 the League report shows that Formosa "actually consumed" 155,903 lb. of prepared opium.

As the opium imported for smoking comes from India we might expect that the selling price would approximate to that of Hongkong, but if we fix it at Y.10 an ounce (which is lower than Hongkong price) then the revenue from opium must have been more than 20 times that stated by Mr. Kaku, unless as already stated Formosa does sell at an exceptionally cheap rate. Perhaps it is the cheapness which encourages their registered addicts to smoke such a yearly quantity as 135,903 lb.—accompanied as it is with such a high death rate—if so, may it not fairly be stated that opium suppression in Formosa is simply the extinction by death of the opium smokers. The time from the adoption of the Taiwan Opium Law in 1900 to the calculated extinction of the final registered smoker 15 years hence will equal a period of nearly 40 years, and a system of opium control of that character can hardly be termed one of suppression.

CHINA'S OPIUM.

FENG SENDS REASSURING MESSAGE TO GENEVA.

In an interview between the General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, and the President of the National Anti-Opium Association it was learned that Marshal Feng Yu-shiang has instructed Dr. C. T. Wang to cable to Geneva a message embodying the three following points:—

- 1.—That China is determined to institute measures for the total suppression of poppy cultivation.
- 2.—That the National Peace Conference to be held in Peking will discuss the opium problem.
- 3.—That representatives of the International and National Anti-Opium Associations will be invited to participate in the discussions.

SHANGHAI'S CHILEAN CONSUL OBTAINS REDRESS.

POLICE PROSECUTOR APOLOGIZES FOR HASTY REMARKS.

In the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week a further sequel to the case in which a Chinese Chilean is charged with conducting a lottery without first having obtained a licence from the Municipal Council was presented.

At an earlier hearing Mr. E. T. Matland, Police Prosecutor, upon learning that the Chilean Consul had ordered his protégé not to appear in answer to the summons, gave vent to his feelings in no uncertain terms and referred to the Consul in a manner which the Court considered required an apology.

Last week, before Mr. Martin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Lo, Mr. Matland, in referring to the case, said that he lost his temper on that occasion and now wished to withdraw everything he had said and offer a full apology to the Chilean Consul. He requested also that his remarks at the previous hearing be removed from the Court records.

The Assessor was glad Mr. Matland had taken this step. The Court records would be altered as requested.—*Shanghai Mercury*

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The Undermentioned Plant installed at the FEARON ROAD GENERATING STATION IS FOR SALE.

Two Babcock and Wilcox Water Tube Marine Type Boilers, each capable of evaporating 24,000 lbs. of water per hour, complete with Economizers and Superheaters forming an integral part of each Boiler. Chain Grate Stokers with Auxiliary Driving Shafting and Motor. Working Pressure: 160 lbs. per sq. inch. Superheat: 100° F.

Two Steam Driven Induced Draft Fans (Allen Compound Engines). One Steel Chimney—60 feet high by 11 feet diameter, complete with connecting Flues to each Boiler.

Three Direct Acting Boiler Feed Pumps by Clarke Chapman.

One Feed Water Heater.

One Paterson Water Purifying Plant.

Two Belliss and Morcom Triple Expansion Engines, each driving one 600 K.W. Bruce Peebles Direct Current Compound Wound Generator: 550 Volts. Each Set is complete with Condenser, Air and Circulating Pump and Motor.

All Steam, Ford, Water and Drain Piping and Steam Traps in connection with above Plant.

One Switchboard complete with Controlling Switchgear for Two 600 K.W. D.C. Generators.

All Available Spares for the above Plant.

One 6-ton Overhead Hand Operated Travelling Crane, Span: 39 feet. The Plant, which will be Released on JANUARY 1ST, 1925, is in First Class Condition and can be Inspected or Seen on Load by Appointment. Fuller Particulars and Permits to Inspect can be obtained on Application to the Undersigned to whom all Orders should be addressed. Offers should be sent in Not Later Than 11 A.M., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1924.

The Electricity Department do not bind themselves to accept the Highest or any Tender.

C. S. TAYLOR, M.I.E.E., F.E.I.A.E.E.

17, FOOCHOW ROAD, SHANGHAI, November 10th, 1924. Acting Engineer-in-Chief and Manager. [1511]

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DIANA KARENNE

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"THE MARTYR QUEEN"

(OVER 10,000 feet of Exciting Scenes in 10 Reels)

The story commences at the period when the young Princess Marie Antoinette came from the Court of Vienna to become the wife of the Dauphin of France. It shows how her husband's indifference induced her life to gaiety and extravagance; how her domestic affection were aroused by the illness of her eldest son; her devotion and courage when the King and his family were made prisoners; and concludes with her trial and death on the scaffold.

Of the many elaborate film reproductions of the French Revolution which have been submitted to the public within recent years, this production is the most notable, the gorgeously, stupendousness and sheer artistry in direction baffled description. It is a picture that is incomparable from many angles of production.

Its tenderness, beauty of thought and treatment. Its tremendous soul-grIPPING theme and magnificent character portrayals will stir spectators as they have never been moved before.

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ON SALE:

HONGKONG HANNAH REPORTS

of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1923.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE ... 4s.

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SUMMARY COURT.

[EXPOSURE OF THE PUNISHMENT (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).]

PARTNERSHIP DENIED.

QUESTION OF LIABILITY FOR \$1,000 DEBT.

The Fuk-Shing Lee Firm asked for a declaration that Lam Ping Nam was a partner in the firm of Mee Sang Soap Factory Company, now in liquidation.

Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, who appeared for plaintiffs, said that the action was over goods sold and delivered. A summons was served against the Mee Sang Firm and judgment was obtained on August 29th, but when it came to levy execution it was found that the firm had closed its doors and gone out of business. He found out that Chun Chi Ling, Chu Oi Kwong and Lau Ping Nam were partners in the firm. Plaintiffs asked for leave to execute judgment against them. Two of the partners were served, but they failed to serve the third man.

Mr. Fitzroy said that he would submit the partnership book and also the deposit book, and from these it was evident that Lau took up a certain portion of the capital. In the partnership books issued to the partners themselves only Tong names were used, but in the book which was kept on the premises the men's proper names were given. This book he would submit to the Court.

This book stated that:

"The total share capital was \$7,000, and as it is feared, because of the names adopted, that it will be difficult to find out their true names in the future when they will be required for holding a consultation over certain matters, it has been jointly decided that the true names must be marked under the Tong names. By so doing sweetness and bitterness may be equally shared and an excuse for exemption shall not be allowed."

The Tong name of Lau was given as Liung Shi, and Mr. Fitzroy suggested that this was the name of the man's wife. The plaintiff had supplied the defendant Company with fat for the making of soap, and this fat was supplied from July, 1920, up to the time they went into liquidation.

Kwong Ki, managing partner in the plaintiff firm, said that Lau Ping Nam guaranteed the debt.

Mr. Alabaster (defending): What steps have been taken either to have Lau arrested or seize his property?—None.

Mr. Alabaster: Judgment was for \$1,000, which was exactly the price of the last fat.

Mr. Fitzroy: No, there was an abandonment of something like \$30.

Mr. Alabaster: Oh, there was a theatrical abandonment.

Continuing, witness said that he had not used Chu Li Kwong, one of the partners, because he was a friend of his, and although he had got judgment against Lau he had not attempted to execute it.

Mr. Alabaster asked if it was not extraordinary that, having got judgment against the firm, witness should get several of the partners to come to Court and give evidence against someone who denied partnership. Witness replied that Lau told him he would be responsible for the debt.

COLLUSIVE ACTION SUGGESTED.

Mr. Alabaster suggested that the action was collusive. He could not prove whether the fat was supplied or not because Lau was not a partner in the firm. In his opinion it was a criminal conspiracy to get \$1,000 out of Lau.

Mr. Fitzroy (to witness): My friend has stated that this is a criminal conspiracy to extort money from Lau Ping Nam. Is there any truth in that?

Witness: It is not true.

Chu Li Kwong, a partner in the soap firm, said that he had held a share in the firm from the time of its foundation. The firm was founded by Lau Ping Nam and Chu Oi Kwong. He (witness) worked for the company and looked after the books. Lau was the principal manager. He related the interview that took place in July between Lau and the last witness, and said that Lau guaranteed the money. The partnership books were drawn up by him under the direction of Lau.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness admitted that two brothers of his were to give evidence against Lau. Mr. Alabaster suggested that the three brothers together were not worth \$1,000. Witness said they were.

Mr. Alabaster: Then, why don't you pay the judgment against your firm for that sum?

Witness: Lau Ping Nam received all the money and it was he who made the guarantee.

Mr. Alabaster: Judgment has been given against you, and you can be put in prison on that judgment. You are liable. Have you arranged with plaintiff so that you won't go to prison, and have you arranged with the same person that, if you give evidence against Lau, nothing will be done against you?—No.

Mr. Alabaster: Can you explain why plaintiff goes to all the expense of Court proceedings, instead of simply levying execution of the judgment against the property of your brothers and you?—The shop has money, and Lau received all the money.

In the afternoon Chu Li Kwong continued his evidence, and in the course of cross-examination by Mr. Alabaster, admitted that he signed other people's names on several of the firm's documents.

Chu Oi Kwong, his brother, was ready to join in a conspiracy to defraud the creditors of the firm, because he always carried out the instructions of the principal manager, Lau. He admitted that he and his brothers held five-sevenths of the shares in the company, but Lau Ping Nam was placed in charge of the firm because he promised to get people to invest money in the company.

His Lordship adjourned the case until ten o'clock this morning.

A CHINESE WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

INTERESTING PROBATE CASE. EXPERTS FROM THE NORTH.

The case in which Chan Shun Cho, the widow of a Chinese doctor, applied for letters of administration, according to the Chinese law and custom, was resumed in the Probate Court yesterday morning before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan). Her father-in-law, Chak Hok Ting, had entered a caveat.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., appeared for the father-in-law.

When the action was opened on November 12th, Mr. Potter argued that the Chinese laws that operated in Hongkong in 1843 had been preserved, and that the rights of succession had not been interfered with. All that the widow was entitled to was maintenance, and if she re-married she would forfeit that. According to Chinese law the father-in-law was the guardian of his deceased son's child and was the person who should be entrusted with the administration of the estate.

Mr. Jenkin, in opening the case for the widow, said he had four witnesses, all experts on Chinese law and custom.

The first was Mr. Chan Tat Ming, Senior Advocate of the High Court of judicature in the Kwangtung Province. "In effect," said Mr. Jenkin, "he is the counterpart of Mr. Eldon Potter in Hongkong." (Mr. Potter bowed to the compliment).

A second witness, Mr. Jenkin said, would give evidence as to the decisions in the Supreme Court of Peking, and a third, Mr. Tam, was some years ago interpreter to Mr. Brewin, the then Secretary of Chinese Affairs. The fourth was a native of the Tungkoon district. All would say that the law in China, in reference to the matter in dispute, was the same all over the country. It might be said that in some villages the universal custom was not strictly followed, through ignorance, but in the Courts of those villages Chinese law and custom was in operation.

In the case of a man with property, whether ancestral or not (whether on his death there was a son or not) the management of that property went to the widow. When the son became of age the property was handed over to him, or the widow retained her rights according to her will. Her only obligation was that she must provide him with an education befitting his position in life.

MOTHER'S RIGHTS ABSOLUTE.

One of his witnesses would give personal evidence of this latter claim, for, although this gentleman was advanced in years, he had not come into his father's property because his mother was alive. The mother's rights were absolute in regard to the guardianship of the son, and during his minority the mother's powers with regard to the disposal of the property were absolute, so long as they were in accordance with the purposes consistent with her management and guardianship. These were his grounds for making the application.

His Lordship: You say that a Chinese widow has more powers vested in her than an English widow.

Mr. Jenkin: It would appear so.

Mr. Chan Tat Ming, in the course of his evidence, said that a widow could sell any of her husband's property for purposes entirely her own, even the buying of dresses.

NO NEW CIVIL LAWS SINCE REPUBLIC.

In the afternoon, Mr. Fung See Lun said he was a practising advocate in the High Court of Canton and in the Courts of the Province of Kwangtung he was Senior Advocate. He graduated in law in the Ching Dynasty. For the rights of looking after the property of a deceased husband he would look to the Ching Dynasty laws and the decisions of the Courts. He knew the code of laws of Tai Ching Lai.

The laws administered in the High Court of Canton were those of the Ching Dynasty, which had not been abolished by the Republic. If there was nothing in the Tai Ching Code or reported cases to decide the point he would go to the Common Law of China. Under these laws the person entitled to manage the property of a deceased husband was his widow. The father-in-law was not entitled to interfere unless the "endangered" property. The guardianship of a son of the deceased man was vested in the widow. The father-in-law, in some circumstances, had to be consulted about the son, but in the case of a disagreement the will of the widow prevailed. She decided on the son's education and career and also the question of a wife.

Witness produced a volume of decisions of cases in the Supreme Court of Peking, supporting his evidence.

During the course of his evidence he remarked that the Ching Dynasty laws were used in Civil actions because, since the beginning of the Republic, no Civil laws had been compiled, although the Criminal laws had been altered.

His Lordship adjourned the case until this morning.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

MILLETT—HAZELAND.

Two very pretty weddings took place yesterday afternoon at St. John's Cathedral, which had been specially decorated for the occasion.

The Rev. R. H. Copley Moyle, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Powell, officiated at the wedding of Miss Nina Hazeland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hazeland, of Queen's Gardens, and Mr. H. G. Millett, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., son of Mrs. Millett and the late Capt. C. E. Millett, Royal Navy. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a beautiful gown of satin morocain cut in straight slim lines. This had a godet effect at the foot with a deep band of white foxalline. The gown was hand-embroidered in panels of crystal and pearl beads and caught at the back with a tiny sash finished with crystal tassels. The train was exquisite, being embroidered to match the gown, bordered with the same fur and lined the palest shell pink, caught in one corner with silver tulle ribbon and orange-blossoms.

The bride's veil was of old Honiton lace, kindly lent by Miss Armstrong. She carried a bouquet of white roses and white Honolulu creeper.

Misses Reta Hazeland, Joyce Harris-Walker and Noreen Cooper, the bridesmaids, wore charming georgette gowns of hydrangea shades with coronets of flowers to match and carried bouquets of mauve and pink chrysanthemums. Mrs. Hazeland (the bride's mother) wore a beautiful gown of black georgette with black lace insertions over a soft shade of rose tissue. This was trimmed with hand-made roses—a wide scarf of black lace and georgette to match completed a perfect toilette.

Mr. D. G. Bruce, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., was best man and Lieut. Drage, R.N., groomsmen.

A reception followed at the Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden. The honeymoon will be spent at Fanling.

The bride's going away dress was of beige marocain and lace with lace capes and Russian toque of duvetyn embroidered in tones of dull blue and red.

BEATTIE—FRÖW.

The Rev. R. H. Copley Moyle also officiated at the wedding of Miss Amelia Frances Frow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frow of Hull, and Mr. James William Beattie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, of Belfast. Mr. F. Mason presided at the organ.

The bride was given away by Mr. G. L. Buchanan and was charmingly attired in a white georgette, beaded with chrysanthemums and pearls. Her bouquet was of white chrysanthemums and roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Phyllis Goodall who wore a dress of heliotrope georgette trimmed with silver ribbon and a hat to match. Her bouquet was of pale pink roses.

Mrs. G. L. Buchanan, the matron of honour, was attired in pale pink georgette, trimmed with silver ribbon and a white hat. Mr. L. Whant was best man. A large number of friends attended the reception at the King Edward Hotel, and later the couple left for Canton and Macao, for the honeymoon.

ATTACK ON HIGH SEAS.

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY ON S.S. "APOEY."

When the s.s. Apoei arrived in the harbour yesterday evening a Chinese woman passenger was landed suffering from over twenty stab wounds and conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

It appears that a male deportee from Siam attacked her in her cabin on the 21st instant with the intention of robbing her. He, however, was shot by one of the ship's guards and buried at sea.

ISLAND MURDER.

CHINESE SHOT DEAD AT PING CHAU.

A murder was committed at about 9 p.m. last Monday at Ping Chau Island, the victim being a Chinese named Yu Pang, aged 34, a foreman at the Ying Lo limekilns.

It appears that his assailants were three in number, and that after killing the man instantly with a revolver shot, they made their escape in a small boat. So far no arrests have been made.

"HEUNGSHAN" AFLOAT AGAIN.

STATED TO BE COMING TO THE TAIKOO DOCKS.

It is reported that the s.s. Heungshan, which sank in the Canton River last March, has now been refloated.

When the accumulation of mud in the vessel's holds has been cleared away—a task which is estimated as likely to take about ten days—the Heungshan will, it is stated, be towed to Hongkong for thorough overhauling at the Taikoo Docks.

'CORRESPONDENCE.

REPLIES TO "LOYALIST." [TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—“Loyalist's” effusion can be likened unto the labour of the mountain. After three long days of effort the best he could produce was a mouse. In his vicious letter he betrays a lamentable ignorance of recent local history. While he forgets that many so-called “loyalists” were growing comparatively affluent through “war” profits, at least one, proud to rejoice in the obscure “anti-British” name of Braga, was among the first to join up from Hongkong and left for “somewhere in France.” Another Braga enlisted in a Hongkong contingent and served at the front as soon as he could be released from the Colony. Yet a third member of the same family, though in poor health, had the honour to join up in England and served the British flag throughout the period of the war. If this record of a single “anti-British” Portuguese family in Hongkong does not meet the exigent demands of your arm-chair “Loyalist,” let him read the Roll of Honour erected “to the glory of God and in memory of the men of Hongkong who fell in the Great War,” within the precincts of the Cathedral, the members of whose Governing Body are honourably free from the “narrowness” of your “Loyalist.” There he will find that a Hongkong Portuguese boy, Francisco Maria Soares, a member of that community that has proven itself so “notoriously anti-British”—laid down his life for “Loyalist's” King and Country, while “Loyalist” survives to indulge in mud-slinging and in defaming the honoured name of the glorious dead! Nor is the list of the Portuguese who joined up from Hongkong wholly exhausted by the enumeration above given. What about the brothers Hyndman, Jorge and Alves? And how about the services in the local Police, Reserves? While a community can point to such records, it has nothing to fear from the attacks of “Loyalist's” of the type of your anonymous correspondent.—Yours faithfully, J. P. BRAGA.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to state that Portugal, as an ally of Great Britain, has special Treaty Rights whereby the Portuguese, properly said, are entitled to some kind of special treatment by Great Britain, and fortunately this is being done in some ways by the British Government and by many Britons in this Colony as well as elsewhere in the British Empire. The above rights are, of course, reciprocal. I can also state that Portuguese citizens are not, and have not been, engaged in any anti-British propaganda, nor are they so foolish as to pretend to interfere or meddle in British affairs in this Colony. Therefore, I beg “Loyalist” to discriminate and avoid rashly drawing comparisons. Don't you think then, Mr. Editor, that the Portuguese citizens, as long as they respect the laws of this Colony, have more moral and treaty rights to live and earn honestly their living here than any other foreigners? Unfortunately, some pseudo-Portuguese, or those persons who are rejoicing in (or are tolerated to enjoy the vicious dual system of nationality) dual nationality, are meddling in purely British affairs in this Colony! But this has nothing to do with Portugal and its citizens. After this, Mr. Editor, I think that you and “Loyalist” will heartily join me in exclaiming: Down with the Amphibian!—Yours faithfully, PORTUGUESE LOYALIST: Hongkong, Nov. 25th, 1924.

FAILED TO SIGN ON CREW.

EUROPEAN MASTER FINED.

Capt. David Morgan, of the Hongkong-Kowloon steamer *Tai Lee*, appeared at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday morning before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., charged with neglecting to enter into an agreement with 17 seamen in the form and manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act.

The name of Mr. G. W. Cogh, Deputy Shipping Master, was given as that of complainant.

Capt. Morgan pleaded guilty, and was fined \$25.

LOCAL SPORT.

GOLF.

HONGKONG CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP DRAW.

The draw for the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's Championship Tournament is under—

A. B. Purves v. J. B. Ross.
R. A. Camidge v. W. Galloway.
C. C. Stark v. E. J. B. Mitchell.
H. U. Ireland v. A. B. Stewart.
N. L. Smith v. J. W. Frank.
Capt. Bennett v. G. Murray.
Capt. Meredith v. I. W. Shawan.
Lieut. A. H. Alexander v. A. H. Ferguson.

The 1st and 2nd rounds will be played on December 7th, the semi-finals on December 21st. The latter will be over 36 holes.

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POWDER, etc. \$18.50 & \$22.50

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ALSO A NEW STOCK OF

Pleated and Stiff Fronted Shirts.

Collars, Ties, Gloves,

Scarves, etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION to be held on **MONDAY**, the 1st day of December, 1924, at 8 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND North West of Kowloon Hospital in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements	Area	Upset Price
1	North West of Kowloon Hospital	About 15,000	1500
	As per plan.	15,000	1500

[1537]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION to be held on **MONDAY**, the 1st day of December, 1924, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Cheung Sha Wan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements	Area	Upset Price
1	Cheung Sha Wan	About 7,000	500
	As per plan.	7,000	500

[1536]

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"WEST JESTER" having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Wednesday, 26th Nov., 1924, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Office, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued. All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m., Monday, 1st December, 1924, by Messrs. ANDERSON & ASH, Marine Surveyors. All Claims must be presented within 10 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godown, and Cargo undelivered after Tuesday, 2nd December, 1924, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & BARRY, Agents.
U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corps.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1924. [1539]

S.S. "ANGERS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LERS, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st December, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th December, 1924, or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, 29th instant, 1924, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. BODENFUSER, Agent.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1924. [1538]

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the Institute on **WEDNESDAY**, 28th INSTANT, at 8 p.m.
Business:—To make Arrangements for the Annual Ball.
[1532]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following are Members of the above Association:—
A. H. CARROLL, S. H. SHAO
M. A. RABICK, W. J. OAKS
J. W. KIRK, P. M. HODGSON
O. KITCHEN, M. P. LO
Y. Y. PAK, F. K. V. RIBBON
F. M. L. SOARES, A. A. LOVES
H. E. EDWARDS, F. X. D'ALMEIDA
J. F. GROSS, J. C. BELLER
A. P. GEMAYNE, G. A. HARRMAN
H. M. H. EMMETT, S. H. CHAN
HARRY C. ODELL, S. H. CHAN

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KIRK, Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1924. [774]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE following are Members of the above Exchange:—
ABRAHAM, EDNA, LAMBERT, H. A.
ALYEA, A. A., LAMBERT, H. A.
BARBER, J. T., MATHESON, R. T.
BERNARD, T. Y., FORD, A. C.
BIRKBEY, E., FERRY, I. S.
COX, M. J., FORTY, G. H.
CROUCHER, N. V. A., FORTY, P. O.
ELLIS, F. M., FORTY, P. O.
GODDARD, J., GUTTERIDGE, A. A.
GUTTERIDGE, A. A., KIRK, W. J.
KIRK, W. J., KIRK, W. J.
LAMBERT, H. A., KIRK, W. J.
By Order of the Committee,
A. NISSIM, Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1924. [775]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENBOCH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 12th December, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th instant, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1924. [1524]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON."
FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 22nd instant. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th prox., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th instant, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1924. [1529]

S.S. "LIEUTENANT ST. LOUBERT."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, LONDON, etc., also Cargo ex S.S. "MEINAM" from COGNAC, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st instant, or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. BODENFUSER, Agent.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1924. [1530]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

ON and After 1st DECEMBER, 1924, Our Address will be as follows:—
NEW P. & O. BUILDING.
1531]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA MEETING—29th NOVEMBER.

CONDITION for EXTRA SEVENTH RACE. HONGKONG AUTUMN CHAMPIONS, POST ENTRIES.

By Order,
O. B. BROWN, Secretary.
1537]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1924, commencing at 2.30 p.m. The First Race will be at 2.30 p.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure. Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LIVERSID & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th.
The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1538]

FOR ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

AS, During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers Running Short OF BUNKER COAL.

This is to Inform You that TAIT & CO., AMOY (A Well-Stocked Port with Good Anchorage) have Stocks of

GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Wireless Messages via Hongkong or Formosa are Re-transmitted by the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., and a Wire to "TAIT" or "COALBUNKER" AMOY, will Receive their Prompt Attention. Bentley's Complete-Phrase Code used. [1437]

TO LET.

"AVA HOUSE" No. 1, MAY ROAD, From 15th MARCH, 1925. Furnished Seven-roomed House, 4 Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Tennis Court, and Garden. Apply to—
ABBATTON V. APCAR, Prince's Building.
1519]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS OFFICE, in POWELL'S BUILDING, 12, DES VOGES ROAD (Central Position). Vacant: JANUARY 1st, 1925. Apply—
MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Wm. POWELL, Ltd. [1521]

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/16, PRINCE STREET. Apply—
PROPERTY OFFICE, JAMES, MATHESON & CO., LTD. [1196]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION. Apply—
LIVESTAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [1309]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—XK, XL, XS, YL, 39, 40, 880, 979, 1890.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED by European Firm. One with previous Experience Preferred. Apply in Confidence, stating Qualifications and Salary Expected to Box No. 50, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [50]

MARRIED Couple, always having lived on the Peak, Want to Stay on the PEAK as Paying Guests, or Share a HOUSE or FLAT for a Few Months. Please write to Box No. 51, c/o This Paper. [51]

THE CORONET.

TO-DAY TILL FRIDAY.

REGINALD DENNY

Star of "Sporting Youth"

THE RECKLESS AGE.

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S

Celebrated

DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this beverage the immense popularity it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

A S WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP.—At Shanghai, on November 21st, to LILY AGNES (nee Clee), the wife of E. V. BISHOP, a son.

HEISTER.—At Shanghai, on November 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. F. HEISTER, a daughter.

SCRIMSHAW.—At Wuhu, on November 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. SCRIMSHAW, a daughter.

SENZIMIR.—At Shanghai, on November 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. T. K. SENZIMIR, a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACFARLANE-KENNEDY.—At Shanghai, on November 20th, ROBERT MACFARLANE, to MAY INGLIS KENNEDY, of Greenock.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG NOVEMBER 28th, 1924

PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

THE effort which is being made by the Hon. Mr. MONTAGUE EDWARDS to improve the relations between Labour and Capital in Hongkong by means of an "Industrial Security Association" is one which instantly recommends itself as a very obvious need of the times. Chinese Labour of late years has been coming more and more under the dangerous influence of demagogues of the Bolshevist type who aim—no doubt genuinely enough—at the betterment of the working classes but whose extravagant claims serve only to create disorganisation in industry, frighten capital, and largely defeat the very objects these labour organisations have in view. The Hon. Mr. MONTAGUE EDWARDS' scheme is designed to secure more harmonious relations between Capital and Labour in the Colony and to assure for the workers so far as is practicable not only security of employment with wages on a fair basis, but the advantages of sickness, life and unemployment insurance and other benefits likely to make Labour generally more contented than it is to-day, and thus assure industrial peace. The ideas outlined in this scheme, which we published in detail yesterday, are not entirely new to us, and it is only fair to Mr. F. P. DE V. SOARES, who originated and successfully carried out the Garden City scheme at Ho Min Ting, which he

is now extending, to say that he submitted to us, more than a year ago, the rough outlines of a scheme identical in its objects and general purposes to the one propounded. While the great object aimed at was one that instantly recommended itself, the scheme Mr. SOARES outlined to us seemed over-ambitious on the basis on which he proposed to inaugurate it; and while the inherent advantages of such an organisation might be expected to recommend it to a steadily growing number of industrious and thrifty men, it struck us as likely to be a movement of slow and uncertain growth unless it could be given a solid and substantial basis inspiring complete confidence at the very start. Such a basis the scheme put forward by the Hon. Mr. MONTAGUE EDWARDS possesses, and we shall be greatly surprised if it does not immediately enlist the warm interest and support of the great mass of the workers in the Colony to whom it appeals. It is for them now to say whether they will join such an Association or not. We have very little doubt that the promoters will not have long to wait for such a response as will justify them in giving effect to their proposals at the earliest possible moment. The Association aims at enrolling as members all classes of skilled and unskilled workers, the qualification for membership being the holding of one or more shares (of \$10 each) in the Association. It is proposed to have the entire capital of one million dollars underwritten so that there will be no delay in issuing shares to members at par when a sufficient number of people have expressed their desire to join. That approximately 5,000 people have already signified their willingness to join the Association promises well for its successful inauguration. We cannot doubt that as the advantages of belonging to the Association become more widely known among the working classes of the Colony there will be a steadily growing eagerness to join. An obligation that members assume on joining is that they will in no circumstances disobey the ruling of the Board of Directors on any matter relating to rates of pay or conditions of service. In these respects they have adequate assurances that their interests will be as adequately protected as it is possible to protect them, and if they clearly understand at the outset that a member breaking away from any of the conditions of membership entails loss of all benefits of membership, including accident, burial and other insurances, and Provident Fund money, as well as the forfeiture of his shares, if the Directors think fit, the Association should acquire a stability that will enable it to render to its members advantages such as are to be obtained in no other existing organisation, and give to employers of labour at the same time such assurances of more stable labour conditions as will encourage the growth of industrial prosperity to the mutual advantage of Capital and Labour interests. The fact that the scheme is launched under the signature of the Hon. Mr. MONTAGUE EDWARDS is in itself a guarantee that it has been exhaustively investigated in all its bearings, administrative as well as financial. That it is no light undertaking is immediately apparent to anybody who gives the most cursory consideration to the responsibilities and labour the running of such an Association must entail, but with public-spirited men prepared to undertake these responsibilities, it would be a thousand pities if a scheme which promises to be of inestimable service in promoting the welfare and happiness of the workers, and thereby the general economic interests of the Colony, should fail for any reason to materialise. We look forward with confidence to an eager response to the scheme when its merits are generally recognised by the classes to whom it specially appeals.

For anchoring his craft in the forbidden cable area, a Chinese junk-master was fined \$5 at the Marine Court yesterday.

Injured by a truck which passed over one of his hands in Eastern Street, a nine-year-old Chinese boy has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital.

Sir Robert Ho Tung left for Shanghai yesterday by the M.M. steamer Angara.

The Harbour Master has issued a notice that 4 tons of unserviceable Army cordite will be burned by the Military authorities at Stonecutters Island tomorrow morning.

Money and jewellery to the value of \$452 are reported to have been stolen early yesterday morning from a shop on the second floor at No. 120, Queen's Road Central.

A lantern show for children will be given at the Helena May Institute to-day at 5.30 p.m. It is hoped that all M.C.I. children will endeavour to be present.—Advrt.

It is stated that at about 2 a.m. on Monday a taxi-driver damaged five rickshaws which were standing in a row in Eastern Street, and that a claim for compensation is to be instituted.

The usual Public Lecture will be given at the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society, 16, Queen's Road Central, on Wednesday, November 28th, at 5.45 p.m. All are welcome.—Advrt.

For failing to appear when summoned to serve on a jury, Mr. C. B. Shank, of the China-American Development Co., was ordered by Mr. N. L. Smith to pay a fine of \$5 at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Apparatus for the making of spurious Hongkong and Manchu Dynasty copper coins, together with plant for printing forged Siamese notes, are reported to have been seized by the police at a house in Cochrane Street.

"The Reckless Age," film version of Earl Derr Biggers' *Saturday Evening Post* story, "Love Insurance," and Reginald Denny's latest Universal starring vehicle, comes to-day to the Coronet Theatre.

Alice Lake in her latest starring picture for Metro, "The Golden Gift," a Maxwell Karger production which was shown yesterday at the Queen's Theatre, gives one of the most powerful dramatic portrayals of her screen career.

There will be a Music at the Helena May Institute for members and their friends to-morrow (Thursday) at 5.30 p.m. Tickets, which should be booked in advance, are obtainable from the Secretary, 50 cents each. Tea will be served from 4.30.—Advrt.

Charged before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with using abusive language towards the manager of a Chinese business in Bonham Strand, where he had been employed until recently, a Swatow Chinese was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Yet another Hongkong dog has so far forgotten himself as to bite a human being, and is now languishing at Kennedy Town under observation. It is reported that the animal, which belongs to Miss Russell, of No. 120, Macdonnell Road, bit Mrs. Perry, who lives at No. 120, in the left leg yesterday.

The successor to Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China, whose retirement on account of his having reached the age limit of the Service has been announced, will be Lieut.-Col. M. Cosgrave, who has been in charge of the Canadian Exhibition at Wembley. Lieut.-Col. Cosgrave is now on his way to Shanghai from London and will probably arrive at Shanghai about December 10th.

A Sale of Work will be held in the compound of Union Church on Thursday (December 4th) and will be opened by Lady Severn at 3 p.m. The entire proceeds of the sale are to be given to the Building Fund for the Ying Wah Girls' School, London Mission. There will be a good assortment of plain and fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents; a varied selection of children's garments; a toy stall and bran tub for the children; sweet and cake stall, etc. Tea: 50 cents each. Admission free.—Advrt.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAIRO OUTRAGE.

BRITAIN ACCUSED OF IMPERIALISTIC AIMS.

SPIRITED EGYPTIAN PROTEST.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CAIRO, November 25th.

The Chamber has formulated a protest to the parliaments of the world and the League of Nations against the British action and reaffirms, *inter alia*, the complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan, which countries must be regarded as integral and not permitting of separation. The protest declares that despite Egypt's apologies and regrets at the deplorable crime, Britain has seized the occasion to carry out an Imperialistic policy, counting on force to advance herself on a Pacific country. The British action ignores the constitution and attacks the agricultural life of the country. Moreover, the British demands are not related to the crime and are unprecedented in history. The League, adds the Note, should intervene on behalf of a peaceful and helpless nation.

FRENCH OPINION.

PARIS, November 25th.

Several papers, while admitting the impossibility of foreign intervention, hope that the Anglo-Egyptian conflict might be settled by the League of Nations. The Paris City Council has unanimously passed a motion to this effect.—*Havas*.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARIS, November 24th.

French diplomatic circles hope that it will be possible to submit the Anglo-Egyptian dispute to the arbitration of the League of Nations.

Although Egypt is not a member of the League, the same procedure might be advantageously followed as was adopted in the Vilna dispute.

THE LEAGUE NOT CONCERNED.

LONDON, November 24th.

With reference to the suggestions to submit the Anglo-Egyptian issue to the League of Nations, British officials point out that by the existing diplomatic understanding all matters lying within the province of the four reserved points, namely the Sudan, protection of the Suez Canal and foreign interests, and the defence of Egypt, are matters of domestic policy within the British Empire, and therefore are outside the competence of the League of Nations.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

The Paris Foreign Office intimates that France, in view of the Anglo-French Treaty of 1904 respecting Morocco and Egypt, will maintain a strict neutrality in any Anglo-Egyptian conflict.

WARSHIP MOVEMENTS.

The battleship *Denbigh*, which was expected at Malta from Alexandria on December 3rd, has been ordered to remain at Alexandria.

The *Iron Duke* and *Malaya* have been ordered from Malta to Alexandria and Port Said, respectively, and the light cruiser *Curator*, now in Greek waters, and two destroyers at Port Said have been ordered to proceed to Suez.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

At present there are about two battalions of British troops in the Sudan, in addition to the Sudanese troops, which now form the Sudanese Defence Force, and there is roughly a division of British troops in Egypt, where the Egyptian forces number about 7,000.

The situation is now in the hands of Viscount Allenby.

Martial-law prevails in the Sudan.

ALEXANDRIA CUSTOMS OCCUPIED.

ALEXANDRIA, November 24th.

The occupation of the Customs was effected by 100 Marines without incident, and the ordinary routine of business was not affected.

NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET.

CAIRO, November 24th.

The list of Ministers, which has been completed, is of a distinctly moderate complexion.

Siwar is Premier and Minister of Interior; Ahmed Zulficar, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Zakia Bousoud, Minister of Justice; Sidky, Minister of Pious Foundations; and Sadekyehia, Minister for War.

LATEST CABLES.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON IMPORT CERTIFICATES.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN AGREE.

GENEVA, November 25th.

The first Opium Conference met again and discussed the question of import certificates. In the course of a lengthy debate in which Messrs. De Levingue, Sugimura and Campbell were the principal speakers, most of the old arguments were reiterated. Finally the conference interrupted the sitting to enable the British and Japanese delegates to confer privately with a view to reaching an agreement; and, after nearly two hours, it was announced, amid applause, that an agreement had been reached in principle but not as regards the actual wording of the article. The conference thereupon adjourned until next week.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, November 24th.

Mr. L. C. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of a speech at the Empire Producers' lunch to-day, announced that the Government will carry out the 1923 Imperial Conference's preferences, and he hinted at opportunities within the general fiscal system of Great Britain to give further extensions of preferences. The Government will also aim at clearing the channels of Empire trade, which are choked by various prejudices against Imperial preferences and by vested interests.

WARFARE IN MOROCCO.

A SPANISH WITHDRAWAL.

PARIS, November 24th.

A message from Tangier says that the withdrawal of 15,000 Spaniards to Tetuan has occasioned keen anxiety.

Notwithstanding that the evacuation of Shesbuan was carried out with all the material, the rearward was attacked when it had reached Daracobba, with heavy Spanish losses.

General Benquer was wounded immediately he arrived on the battlefield and the troops thence struggled to Soukharba, where they were surrounded and were subsequently forced to retreat along the mountain paths. Communications are cut, and hasty preparations are being made at Tetuan to assist the troops in retreat.

MARITIME STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

DEADLOCK IN ARBITRATION.

MELBOURNE, November 24th.

The Arbitration Court summoned in connection with the maritime strike reached a deadlock, both parties declaring that they were unable to get the men to work.

The Judge pointed out that he was powerless by neither side admitting the court's jurisdiction.

NATURAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN HOLLAND.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION GIFT.

THE HAGUE, November 24th.

The Minister of Education announced that the Government most gladly accepted the offer of the International Board of the Rockefeller Foundation of the sum of \$100,000 to equip a natural science laboratory, and also agreed to the donor's condition that a special annual subsidy of 10,000 florins be placed at the disposal of the laboratory.

DEUTSCHE BANK REORGANIZATION.

GOLD MARK CAPITALIZATION.

BERLIN, November 24th.

At the general meeting of the Deutsche Bank the proposal was sanctioned for the conversion of the paper mark capital of 1,500,000,000 into a gold capital of 150,000,000, of which shares totalling 40,000,000 will be sold by the London banking group headed by Schroeder & Co.

The shares will be disposed of in foreign markets at the most favourable moment.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME BOXING.

NEW LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPION.

LONDON, November 24th.

At the National Sporting Club, in a twenty rounds' contest for the British lightweight championship and the Lonsdale Belt, Ernie Izard (Herne Hill) gained the decision on points over Jack Kirk (Doncaster).

LATEST CABLES.

M.C.C. IN AUSTRALIA.

WIN AGAINST NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, November 25th.

In glorious weather and on a good wicket New South Wales, before 17,000 spectators scored 231, and completed their innings in 278 minutes. Andrews made 88 not out, including eight masterly fours. Tyldesley took six wickets for 81 and Tate three for 50.

The M.C.C. replied with 301 for 7 (Hobbs 81; Chapman 72; Sutcliffe 45; Hendren 48) thus winning by three wickets. Hobbs gave a graceful display and was batting for 114 minutes, securing four fours.

WEMBLEY IN 1925.

CONTINUANCE RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, November 24th.

The Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition passed a resolution recommending the continuance of the Exhibition during 1925, and authorising the existing board, with the addition of the Duke of Devonshire to arrange accordingly.

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FRENCH LOAN IN U.S.

SUBSTANTIALLY OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

NEW YORK, November 24th.

The French Loan has been substantially over-subscribed.

U.S. LABOUR FEDERATION.

NON-PARTISAN POLICY.

EL PASO, November 24th.

The Federation of Labour, at the annual convention, overwhelmingly rejected the proposal to support a new political party, and reaffirmed adherence to a strict non-partisan policy.

ECHO OF A SHANGHAI DIVORCE.

A JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

Mr. Henry Quelch appeared in H.M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner, last week, on a judgment summons issued by his divorced wife, Mrs. Myrtle E. Quelch, residing in Hongkong.

Mr. T. Addis, appearing for plaintiff, said judgment was given against defendant in September last for Tls. 3,784 and costs. In addition to this sum, Counsel mentioned that Mrs. Quelch held a series of promissory notes from defendant, in connection with which he was liable to pay G.\$200 a month. These promissory notes covered a period up to April, 1923. On September 17th defendant wrote a letter enclosing Tls. 100, but plaintiff did not agree to accept Tls. 100 a month, and the action had been brought to see if the parties could come to some satisfactory arrangement.

Defendant said he was governing director of a wine and spirit business, from which he drew \$1,000 a month. He explained that he was divorced from plaintiff. He had married again, and had two children, whom he had to support. Defendant said he had every prospect of keeping up the payment of Tls. 100 a month and he promised to make every endeavour to pay the G.\$200 a month on the series of promissory notes.

His Lordship pointed out that if defendant paid the Tls. 100 and the G.\$200 he would be giving up half his income. He would make no order, but would adjourn the judgment *sine die* to see if defendant fulfilled his promise.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MARSHAL TUAN'S CABINET.

A PARTISAN GROUP.

PEKING, November 24th.

A mandate issued this morning appoints the following Cabinet:—
Tang Shao Yi
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Kung Hsing Chan... Minister of Interior.
Li Shih Hao... Minister of Finance.
Wu Kuang Hsin... Minister of War.
Lin Chien Chang... Minister of Navy.
Wang Chiu Ling... Minister of Education.
Chang Chih Chao... Minister of Justice.
Yang Shu Chao... Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Yeh Kung Cho
Minister of Communications.
Marshal Tuan is expected to be the Premier as well as the Provisional Chief Executive. The outstanding feature of the Cabinet is the number of Marshal Tuan's own supporters in it and Anfu-ites instead of a non-party group of ministers which recent official statements indicated. It is noteworthy that none of Feng Yu Hsiang's supporters are included.

FENG TO LEAVE CHINA.

PROPOSED TOUR IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

PEKING, November 24th.

Tuan Chi Jui, Chang Tso Lin and Feng Yu Hsiang have arrived. Tuan Chi Jui, who is an Anfu leader and an ex-Premier, has assumed the Presidency and is practically a dictator, the Provisional Cabinet having ceased to function. It is announced that Feng Yu Hsiang is resigning and handing over his troops to the War Ministry and intends to tour Europe and America. This will probably facilitate negotiations with the Yangtze leaders, including Wu Pei Fu, whom Feng Yu Hsiang is accused of betraying.

DR. SUN AT KOBE.

KOBE, November 24th.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is remaining at Kobe for a few days for the purpose of interviewing Japanese politicians before proceeding to Tientsin.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

THE EX-EMPEROR.

PEKING, November 24th.

Tuan Chi Jui, to-day, removed the restrictions of the movements hitherto placed on the ex-Emperor, and his tutor, Mr. Johnson, has been informed that he may now have free access to his pupil.

WHOLESALE SUPPORT FOR TUAN.

HANKOW, November 24th.

It is semi-officially stated that yesterday's secret telegram offering support to Tuan Chi Jui was despatched to Peking by Wu Pei Fu, Hsiao Yao Nan, Chi Hsieh Yuan, Sun Chuan Fang and the other Yangtze Tsuchuns.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PROTEST AGAINST REGISTRATION.

MANILA, November 24th.

The Chinese Consul has filed a protest with Governor-General Wood against the new Immigration Act, which requires the annual registration of all Chinese in the Philippines, and empowering the police to arrest all who fail to produce registration cards.

The Chinese Consul claims that the Sino-American Treaty is violated.

Governor-General Wood will refer the matter to the local Attorney-General before signing the measure, which has already passed the Legislature.

The young men at Oxford live whole some and pleasant lives, though, perhaps, they show too little zeal for the studies of the place.—*The Warden of Wadham College*.

WU PEI-FU.

HIS POLITICAL FUTURE.

As supporting the view expressed in our leading article yesterday that it is not improbable that Marshal Wu Pei-fu will be at the Round Table Conference, the following item of news which has reached us from the Asiatic News Agency at Peking is interesting:—

General Hu Ching-yi, the new Military Governor of Honan and Commander-in-Chief of the Shensi troops around Peking, entertained the Editors of Chinese newspapers and news agencies at the Central Park for the purpose of explaining his position *vis-a-vis* the *coup d'etat* in Peking and the reason why he joined the forces of Marshal Feng against Wu Pei-fu.

General Hu says that his sole purpose was the complete reconstruction of the political and military structures of China. Consequently he regards the present *coup* as the prolongation of the 1911 revolution. He says he has not accepted the appointment of Tuli or Tuchun of Honan, because if he accepts the post, the people might think that the leaders of the *coup*, like their predecessors, aim at the attainment of lucrative and high official positions. General Hu says it is his intention to proceed to Honan in his capacity as commander of the Shensi troops for the settlement of important state questions in that province in face of Wu Pei-fu's supporters there. He is of the opinion that all Tsuchuns and Super-Tsuchuns of the provinces must be abolished as soon as possible.

Regarding Marshal Wu Pei-fu, General Hu has a high opinion of his energy, courage, straightforwardness and honesty, and says that, as far as he knows, unlike all other military satraps of China, who amassed millions of dollars by oppression and extortion, the Loyang War Lord is still a poor man. According to the best information in his possession, the commander of the Shensi troops declared that previous to his downfall, Wu Pei-fu purchased no valuable house or other property in the foreign concessions of the various treaty ports. Taking into consideration his honesty and courage in the performance of his official duties, Wu Pei-fu must remain one of the principal leaders of China, whose services and advice are required by the Republic if he absolutely abandons his idea of reuniting China by force of arms.

In conclusion, General Hu informed his guests and friends that he is still one of the members of the old Chinese revolutionary party, which was organized by Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Japan after the Boxer Rising of 1900; so that it would be wrong, if his political enemies treated him as a rotten and ordinary Chinese militaryman, who seeks only his personal privileges at the expense of national interests. General Hu says he is going to prove this in his future actions.

The *Chingpo* praises General Hu for his gallant recognition of the good character of his political enemy, Wu Pei-fu, who was not honestly defeated on the battlefield.

EX-EMPEROR OF CHINA.

CHINESE LEADERS, EXCEPTING DR. SUN, DISAPPROVE EVICTION.

NEW AGREEMENT TO BE REVISED.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

The Asiatic News Agency of Peking says: By mutual arrangement, the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung of the Manchou Court will soon remove his family to the Yuhoyuan, or Summer Resort, which has been given to the Imperial Court as its private property, and the former suggestion to open it as an international amusement ground has been abandoned by the authorities. The two old Dowager Empresses, Yu and Ching, will remove out of the Imperial Palaces within the next week, so that no serious hitch is expected as far as the eviction of Hsuan Tung is concerned.

Owing to the timely intervention of Marshal Tuan and other high personalities, who once received bounties and favours from the defunct Manchou Court, the headquarters of the national army have given permission for the Imperial Family to remove all its private properties from the Imperial Palaces to the residence of Prince Chun.

It is reliably reported that through the good offices of both Marshals Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin, the five articles of the revised agreement concerning the "favourable treatment" of the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, which was signed by the defunct Manchou Court under pressure, will be again discussed and revised by the new Parliament, which will be convened after the termination of the round table peace conference at Tientsin next month.

It seems that, with the exception of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the sudden eviction of Hsuan Tung from the Palaces does not meet with the approval of the majority of the Chinese leaders.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the chairman of the committee, taking an inventory of the historical articles and valuables of the Imperial Palaces, is the French-educated student, Li Shih-teung, who has lost heavily in his bean-curd factory business in Paris in recent years.

YOKOHAMA TO-DAY.

RECONSTRUCTION DELAYS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" TOKYO CORRESPONDENT.]

The tourist visiting Tokyo now needs a guide to show him the ruin of last year's earthquake, but this is not so in Yokohama, where the traveller on landing sees nothing but gaunt ruins and acres of brick-strewn desolation. There is not a single building standing upright on the Bund, and only a tiny church and a couple of bijou bungalows of the many mansions of the Bluff.

Tokyo is Japanese, and there stage-scenery buildings will apparently do; Yokohama is foreign, and foreigners want something more substantial. A large factor in the delay of reconstruction in Yokohama has been the high cost of demolition and removal of the debris, and another has been the doubling of builders' wages from 8s. to 18s. a day. These considerations do not apply to Japanese houses. It has not cost double to build them, and their owners are willing to run the risk of inundation and subsidence.

Before the earthquake there was already a tendency for the big firms, especially importers, to move their offices to Tokyo. This experiment was even then found to be less successful than expected, mainly because of the entire absence of facilities for recreation for the junior staffs in Tokyo and of the high overhead expenses. Now nearly all those who had left Yokohama would like to return. The tendency generally is now for import firms to have their foreign-staffed offices in Yokohama and a sale room in Tokyo. The pessimism of six months ago seems to be slowly giving place to optimism and the revival of Yokohama is beginning to look more hopeful. The lack of warehouses is a drawback, but this is being remedied.

As all the banks were practically razed to the ground, with the exception of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, their former head offices have been removed, mostly to Kobe, and the temporary Yokohama structures are now only sub-agencies.

NEED OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

Dwelling-houses are the most urgent need of the settlement. There is nowhere to live. A hotel, whole style of architecture is well indicated by its name. "The Tent Hotel," has done wonders in accommodating residents in a dozen or more stout tents and wooden shacks, and is now building 25 temporary rooms. These will be the only hotel rooms in Yokohama, and they will fall far short of the demand. Foreigners are living in all sorts of places, some of the juniors having to put up with the comparative squalor of Japanese homes.

Roads are in a terrible state; they are always bad in Japan. The Yokohama roads have not only remained unprepared for a year, but they are subjected to frequent excavations in the still active hunt for burst water pipes. The Municipality has just received 10,000,000 yen [£1,000,000] from the Central Government for reconstruction work, so it is hoped that a little of this money will be allotted for road repair. It is intended to make 25 miles of new streets and to widen 25 miles of existing ones.

Of the 12,000 British and 1,600 other Europeans who lived in Yokohama, a total of only 300, half of whom are British, have returned.

Unstinted praise is due to the Municipality for the promptness with which they restored the electric light, trams, and, especially, the water supply, which was seriously dislocated by the earthquake. The Central Government has undertaken the repair of the docks and harbour, and, considering the extent of the havoc, the present condition of the port facilities is highly creditable. One mile of the breakwater sank 8ft.; this has been efficiently repaired. The whole of the mooring wharves were destroyed; these are mostly repaired, and will be completely repaired at the end of the year. Two-thirds of the warehouses were demolished; half of these have been rebuilt, so that there are now two-thirds of the original number in use. To compensate for the reduced number of warehouses the open storage spaces have been doubled, and now covers an area of 600,000 square yards.

Yokohama possessed 3,000 lighters; half of them were burnt, but they have nearly all been replaced. The docks contain ten miles of railways; one-third of which are still unusable, but only because the wharves are still under repair. The most serious damage to machinery was the destruction of 19 electric and three steam cranes. Only two of these were repairable. The remaining 20 have not yet been replaced. Lastly, trade, especially the valuable raw silk, exceeds expectations.

EX-ENEMY DEBTS.

CLEARING OFFICE REPORT.

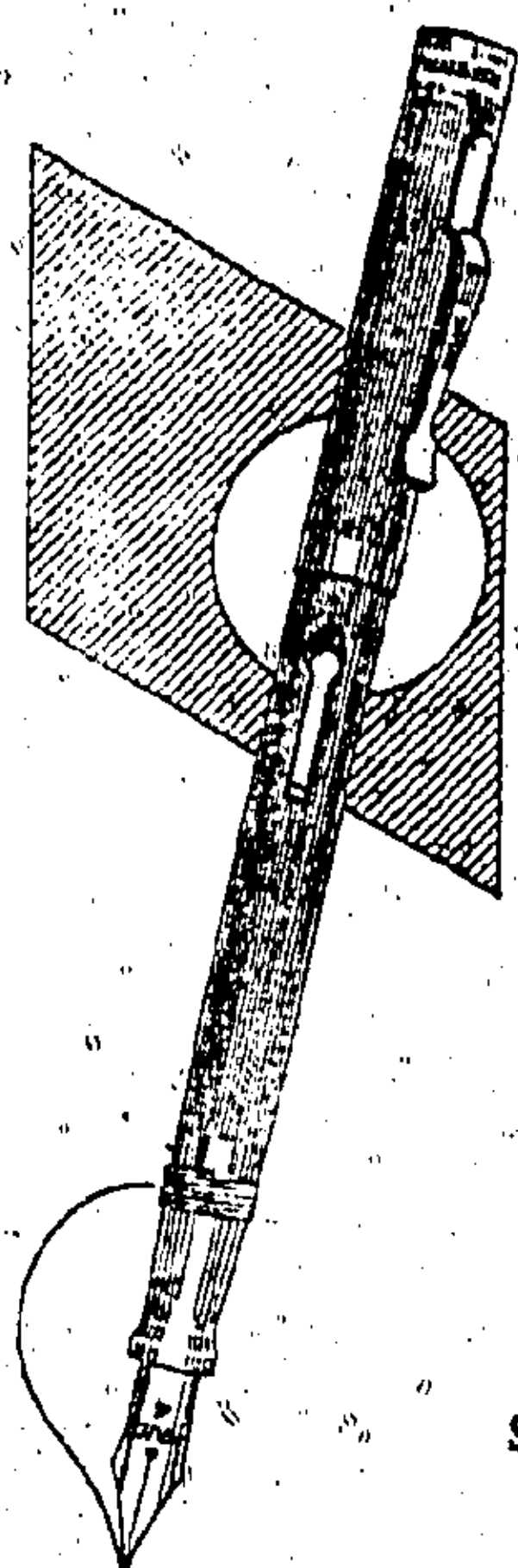
The fourth annual report of the Controller of the Clearing Office (Germany) and the Departments for the Administration of Austrian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian Property has just been issued through the Stationery Office, and states that considerable progress has been made in the clearing procedure for Germany since the last report.

The total sum paid by the Clearing Office to British creditors and claimants at the date of this report in respect of their claims against German nationals or the German Government is as follows:—Debits, £47,622,464; proceeds of liquidations, £19,044,941; compensation, £23,704,183; making a total of £71,211,588. The two principal causes which prolong the life of the clearing house are the unavoidable delay in obtaining awards from the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal owing to the congested state of its list, and the fact that the treaty contains no specific provision for finally disposing of contested claims under Article 200, but last June a conference held in London resulted in an agreement which, it is confidently expected, will attain the desired object of hastening matters towards a conclusion.

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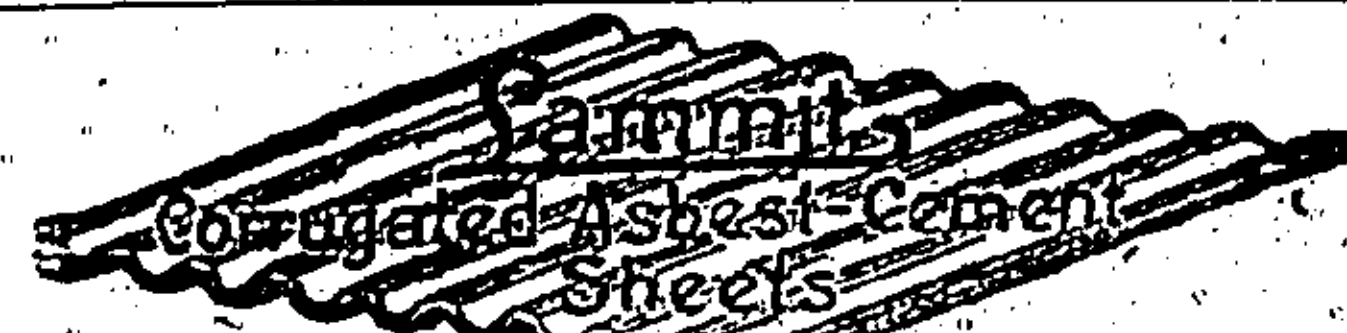
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MYSTERIES OF DANCING.

The natural man sometimes finds himself wondering what mysterious power it is that orders the fashions in dancing. Who arranges the new evolutions, who are those that determine the manner in which we shall dance next year and the year after? Whose is the hidden hand which compelled our grandfathers and grandmothers to polka? What power convinced them that the waltz was not as naughty as they had supposed? By whose will and pleasure was it that the rising generation was condemned to fox-trot? Some light, yet not sufficient light, is thrown on this disquieting problem by the reports of what happened when the "Dancers' Circle" dined. This institution, hitherto, perhaps, unknown to many an innocent fox-trotter, an organism moving darkly, yet potentially, behind the scenes of life, was already dining for the eighteenth time. It has a past. But one of the speakers took occasion to deny that it is dancing masters who rule us. Dance teachers, said he, do not decide what movements should be performed, and, indeed, we have heard ladies in the bitterness of their hearts say the same thing with a certain vehemence. These professions, it is explained, merely "exist to mould the dances desired by the public." We have, in fact, only ourselves to blame whether we are in the blues or the tango. But, surely, the gentleman protests too much. If Mr. Baps and Mr. Turveydrop are not the divinities that shape our ends, who is? How does it happen that the public, which never heard of a fox-trot till someone imported the infection, comes to desire it? The problem is eternal. Why did Præd have to write verses sighing for "one more quadrille, one more quadrille," though twenty years before nobody knew how to dance such a thing, and thirty years after nearly everybody had forgotten? We suspect that Mr. Turveydrop and Mr. Baps have been much more potent than they pretend. But there was at the Dancers' Circle a discussion which showed an alarming difference of opinion among these Olympians. One laid down a principle of absolute liberty. A dancer in his philosophy is to be allowed to dance any tempo he likes, provided that he causes no annoyance to others. But another protested that in the fox-trot there must always, everywhere and for everybody, be so many beats to the minute, neither more nor less. To which it was answered that there must be indulgence for the desires of particular dancers. This in dancing, as in all the other arts, the principles of authority and liberty are at war. Mr. Baps, for romantic adventure. And we cannot guess how they will settle what sort of dance we are to take to next.—Daily Telegraph.

CHURCH AND PUBLIC
MORALS.BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK ON
DIVORCE.

The Bishop of Southwark delivered his second charge to the clergy of his diocese in the cathedral on October 21st. He said that the war had increased moral problems. Marriages were often hastily contracted without sufficient acquaintance. Many of these proved unhappy, and from them a way of escape had been sought. So there had sprung up a vigorous criticism of the Christian view of marriage as life-long union, and a strong agitation for increased facilities for divorce.

Modern fiction had done much, both to make familiar and to intensify, these difficult problems. There were many able novelists who were writing to-day. Unfortunately many of them were obsessed with the sexual problem; it had become a "complex," from which there was no escape. Some in a spirit of morbid realism concentrated on the unsavoury side of life; others, in a spirit of sensuous emotionalism, adorned vice in attractive colours. Fiction became harmful when it isolated one aspect of life and placed under a magnifying glass some of its most unpleasant manifestations.

What could the Christian Church offer in opposition to the moral confusion which was so prevalent? It taught that man's true aim should not be self-expression, but God-expression. Sexual immorality was contrary to the whole of the teaching of the New Testament; and there could be no doubt that Christianity was committed to the position that marriage was a life-long union, which could be broken only by death. This might press hardly on individual cases, but it had been the rampart under the shelter of which it had been possible to build up family life. Increased facilities for divorce might bring relief to individuals, but in the long run they would be harmful to the community.

The problem of artificial birth control was more perplexing than that of divorce; for in some ways it was a new problem, and therefore it was impossible to appeal in the same way to the authoritative opinion of the Church. After referring to the resolution passed at the last Lambeth Conference on the subject, he said there were special cases, as that resolution recognized, for which no general rule could be laid down. But in normal cases deliberately to avoid both the responsibility and privilege of a family by resort to methods which were designed to make conception an impossibility was contrary both to Nature and to the Christian teaching on marriage. Contraceptives were now used by the unmarried as a means of enabling them to sin with comparative security and secrecy. The plea that self-control for the married was impossible and therefore they were right in using contraceptives could not be confined to them alone. Logically, it justified the unmarried. The use of contraceptives could not be judged only by their immediate result on individuals. Ultimately the results might be evil, not only to the individual, but to the community.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 25th at 17.30.—Pressure has increased slightly over Japan, and the south-eastern portion of the area; it has decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone continues to weaken and spread eastward. There are still indications of a depression of typhoon in Lat. 15 deg. N. Long. 180 deg. E. approximately; it is probably moving north-eastward.

Shanghai warning, 25th at 15.30.—Typhoon of unknown intensity with 120 miles of Lat. 14 deg. N. Long. 130 deg. E. recurring. Recd. 25d. 15h. 30m.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Nov. 25th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.86 inches, against an average of 81.34 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Nov. 25th is as follows:—

Forecast
Fermosa Channel ... N. winds, strong;
N.E. winds, fresh;
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... fine.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 25th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.23	30.25	30.22
Temperature ...	83	80	83
Humidity ...	20	38	28
Wind Direction ...	N	N	S
Force ...	2	2	1
Weather ...	b	b	B
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 24th ...	84		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 25th ...	50		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 26th to Dec. 2nd, 1924.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong. Standard Time	Height	H'kong. Standard Time	Height
Wed.	26	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		9 1	6 0	2 46	1 7
Thur.	27	8 43	8 1	2 24	3 0
		9 53	5 8	8 33	1 3
Fri.	28	9 20	8 4	2 59	3 3
		10 45	5 5	4 25	1 0
Satur.	29	9 58	5 2	4 55	3 6
		11 41	8 4	4 12	3 8
Sun.	30	10 50	4 9	6 11	1 0
		11 58	8 2	4 51	4 1
Mon.	1	2 8	4 8	7 11	1 3
		3 36	4 9	6 23	4 6
Tues.	2	0 16	7 7	8 14	1 6
		3 36	4 9	6 23	4 6

CHILDREN BORN
PAINLESSLY.AMERICAN DOCTOR ON HIS
NEW SYSTEM.

General interest will be aroused by the claim of an American physician, Dr. J. T. Gwathmey, that he has discovered an anesthetic that will make childbirth safe and painless. His method is a variation of the "twilight sleep" system. British medical authorities await further proofs before endorsing Dr. Gwathmey's claims.

Dr. J. T. Gwathmey, addressing the convention of the Society of Anesthetists in New York, announced that in the past four months a thousand babies had been born at the Lying-in Hospital without pain to the mothers or danger to the babies by means of a new anesthetic consisting of scopolamin and morphine in a solution of Epsom salts.

Scopolamin is already employed in "twilight sleep," but Dr. Gwathmey says that between one-fourth and one-sixth of the quantity of the drug is required if it is used with Epsom salts. The risk of poisonous effects on the child is thus reduced.

Danger to life, he says, is virtually eliminated by the new method.

70 WIVES AND 184

CHILDREN.

NATIVE FAMILIES IN SOUTH
AFRICA.

Some remarkably interesting figures regarding the native population in South Africa are contained in the recently published census statistics of the Union for 1921, and indicate how serious is the growth of the blacks under polygamy. In the 1911 census the greatest number of wives possessed by one man was 46, but this time a Northern Transvaal native had 51, while two in the Zoutpansberg district had 79 and 110 respectively. The biggest establishment was that of a native with 79 wives, 124 sons, and 59 daughters, his nearest rival having 51 sons and 49 daughters by 55 of his wives. It is interesting to note that none of these 55 wives had more than three children. The total number of native husbands is given as 718,292, and of wives as 854,050.

Speaking at the luncheon which followed the launching of the new P. & O. liner *Ramati*, Lord Inchcape, chairman of the P. & O. Company, said that he, personally, had been a liberal all his days, but was not quite sure whether he was not now, after all, a Conservative. Turning to the industrial outlook, he said he was an optimist, and notwithstanding the difficulties in front of us, he believed the country would win through, as he had an infinite belief in his fellow-countrymen.

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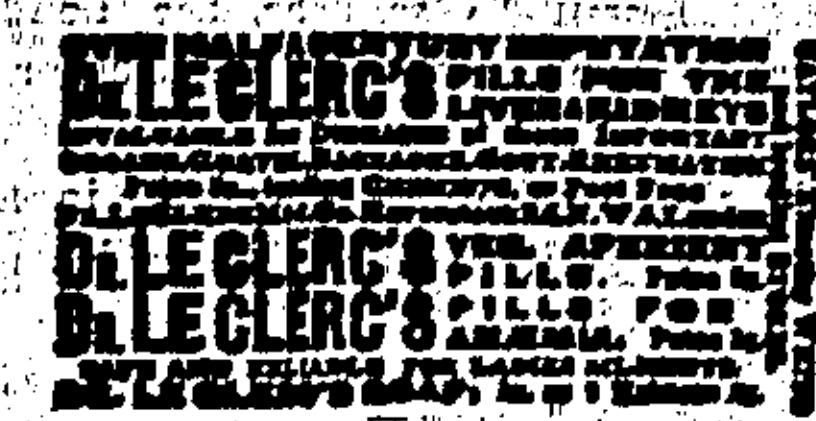
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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

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Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS
(Private Secretary.)



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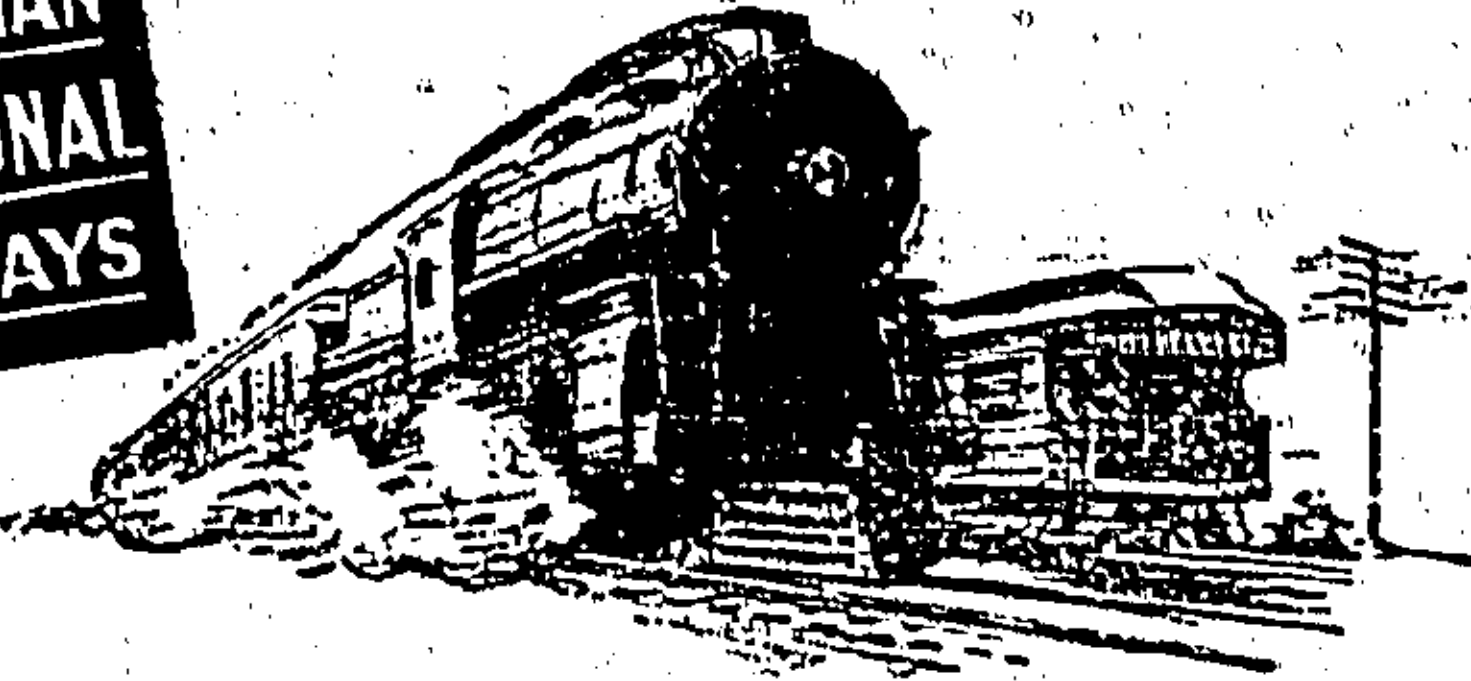
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S.S. "SALAWATI"	...	16th December
S.S. "OLDEKERK"	...	14th Jan., 1925.

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S.S. "OUDEKERK"	...	End of December

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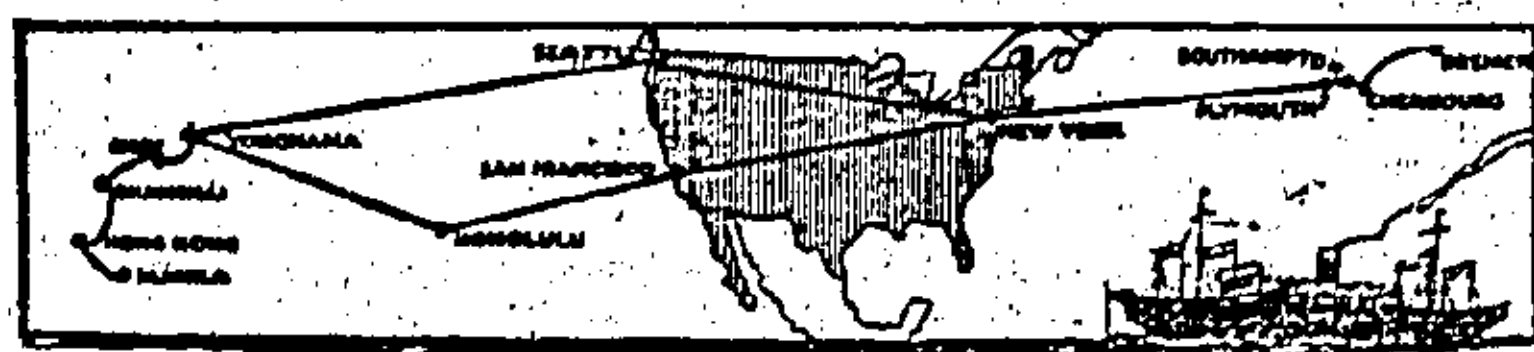
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THE PARROT FACED MAN.
TAKING THE WRONG KIND OF
FOOD.

According to the novelists, a weak chin is a sign of weak character. In reality it is merely a sign of wrong feeding. At the same time it seems by no means impossible that wrong feeding and the consequent weakening of the jaw may influence the character of individuals and of nations. John Bull used to be pictured with a strong, square, determined-looking jaw, full of excellent teeth. He now is portrayed in unfriendly countries with a weak jaw and false teeth, writes Mr. J. Ellis Barker.

The strength of our bones, muscles and organs depends mainly on their nutrition and their exercise. An unexercised or an under-exercised part of our body becomes weak, and a properly exercised one becomes strong. If a healthy man, takes the rest cure, his leg muscles shrink, and after six weeks in bed he will find it difficult to walk more than a few yards.

Weak jaws are becoming almost universal in this country because the people are fed on pap from the cradle to the grave.

A baby's natural food is mother's milk. To extract the milk from the mother requires a considerable amount of labour by the jaws and the tongue. Most babies are bottle-fed. The milk runs out of the bottle into baby's mouth. Baby need not work hard to get the milk, and its under-exercised jaws become stunted.

When baby is weaned, it is given pap, such as soft milk puddings, bread soaked in milk or gravy. Hard exercise with the jaw satisfies one's appetite in part. People get tired of chewing too long. Soft food, food which needs only swallowing, can be taken in any quantities. Hence babies, children and people, in general are apt to take too much.

According to the best-informed doctors more people die of over-feeding than of under-feeding.

The mouth of a small child contains not only the first set of teeth, but the second set of teeth as well. They are concealed in the gums. Strong big teeth can obviously not grow in a narrow weak jaw. The teeth are not given adequate space to develop. They get cramped and out of line. The two biting surfaces may not meet and proper chewing will be impossible. Teeth in that position cannot be properly exercised, and they will very soon become loose and fall out, or will decay.

The instincts of animals and of babies prompt them to demand hard work for their gums and teeth. A baby brought up on the bottle will suck his thumb or his big toe, and small children fed on pap will suck their fingers, will bite pencils and pen-holders, will chew a piece of india-rubber for hours, will chew forks and spoons, pieces of wood—in short, anything.

SOMETHING TO CHEW.

We give hard biscuits and bones to our puppies because chewing is good for their teeth, and if we neglect doing this, puppies will chew our boots, odd pieces of wood, etc. We have not the sense to give our babies something to chew. On the contrary, we punish our children for sucking their thumbs and chewing spoons.

When children grow up they are taught to eat the crust off the bread, eating only the crumb. Sandwiches are habitually served without the crust. Meat and vegetables are boiled until they assume the consistency of pap, and we complain if we are given vegetables or meat or bread which require chewing. The only things that men chew are pipes and cigars, but by the time we have reached the smoking age it is too late to undo the mischief already done.

The nation has become weak-jawed, and our weak jaws are filled with weak and diseased gums and teeth. Dental decay and pyorrhea are universal, but they were absent before the advent of the age of pap. Skulls, collected on old battlefields and churchyards show magnificent sets of teeth set within strong square jaws.

Before the advent of the age of pap, British people possessed jaws and teeth as good as those of the native races. The high development of British dentistry is not an achievement but is a reproach. No dentists are needed among African and other natives.

Pap feeding has given us not only weak jaws, curious teeth and pyorrhea of the gums, but has given us a great many other troubles as well. If we use a pair of dumb-bells we strengthen not only our arms, but our chest and back. Similarly, if we use our chewing apparatus we strengthen not only our jaws and teeth, but also other portions of the body in the neighbourhood, particularly our nose, throat and eyes.

The chewing muscles run over a large part of the head. Vigorous chewing strengthens these muscles and the adjacent ones, and causes the free flow of blood all about the skull. Thus strong jaws and strong teeth are accompanied by a strong nose, a strong throat and good eyes, while weakness of the jaws leads to the weakening of all these.

Pap feeding gives us rotten gums and teeth which in turn may infect nose, throat and eyes with septic poisons. The people with weak jaws have almost invariably bad teeth and a delicate throat. They suffer from catarrh, which is apt to affect their ears. They have trouble with tonsils.

WORLD'S WORST FED PEOPLE.

A very eminent consultant of Harley Street wrote to me quite recently: "The subject of diet is of overwhelming importance, and we British are easily the worst fed people in the world. We have the worst teeth, the worst jaws, more adenoids and tonsillar disease than any other people in the world."

From year to year the position is becoming worse. Our teeth have become so bad that some doctors have seriously advocated that all one's teeth ought to be extracted in one's youth; that artificial

teeth are safer than natural ones. There has been so much trouble with tonsils that some eminent doctors have recommended the universal extirpation of tonsils.

Providence knew better than the doctors when it gave us teeth and tonsils. Non-use of our teeth is doing an enormous amount of mischief, and by frustrating the obvious demands of Nature we prepare for ourselves further trouble.

More than half the people suffer from indigestion in various forms, constipation, rheumatism in its different shapes, heart trouble, etc. "Diseases hang together like sausages when they come out of the machine. They are born in strings." People brought up on pap get weak jaws, septic gums and teeth. The poisons generated from unhealthy jaws and teeth affect nose, throat, ears and eyes. Besides, the poisons generated in the mouth are swallowed and lead to stomach troubles, to bowel troubles, to rheumatism and to heart disease.

Very frequently serious heart disease is preceded by rheumatism, and rheumatism is preceded by tonsillitis which in turn was due to disease of teeth and gums caused by pap feeding. The fact that these diseases are inter-connected and that they spring largely from the consumption of pappy foods may be seen from the writings of many eminent doctors, and from a Government report on rheumatism recently published.

NO NEED FOR PAP FEEDING.

The nose has a wonderful mechanism for warming, cleaning, and disinfecting the air we breathe. Dust and other mechanical impurities are arrested by the hairs and the mucous membrane of the nasal passages. The germs are not allowed to pass as far as the throat and the lungs. Mouth breathers, on the other hand, breathe in the air unwarmed with all its chemical impurities and virulent germs. Hence, mouth breathers become easily victims to various diseases of the throat and of the lungs.

Weakly children and weakly grown ups are recommended to breathe through the nose, and to give up mouth-breathing. However, they cannot do so if the nasal passages have become too narrow owing to the non-use of the jaws. People with an insufficiently developed nose may, by an effort of will, breathe through the nose while they are awake, but they will sleep with their mouth open and then mischief may be done. A large percentage of the deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory system may be traced to the pernicious custom of pap feeding.

There is no need for pap feeding. Babies ought to be given hard biscuits hard bread crusts, etc., and should be allowed to gnaw bones as long as they like. Gnawing bones is better than sucking thumbs. Grown-up people should continue eating hard things.

UNDESIRABLE NEW RACE.

A new race is growing-up, a race of parrot-faced men and women, with thin beak-like noses and receding chins. Both nose and chin are almost useless. Such people cannot breathe through their noses and their receding chins not only contain fragmentary, over-crowded and decaying teeth, but they are extremely unhygienic. People of this physical aspect are always in the doctor's hands. They are chronic invalids, and require operations on throat and nose. They complain of ear-ache and indigestion; they require spectacles; they are before their time, and their life is a misery.

If one meets people with square, strong jaws, one finds, as a rule that they have been brought up on hard food. Health and strength are almost impossible unless people are fed on the food which Providence has meant them to eat.

In novels we read about the weak jaws of the weakling, and about the strong, square jaw of the hero. The body affects the character and the mind. It is quite possible that wrong feeding with pap unfit for puppies, affects adults completely not only the appearance, but the character of nations. Among the strong men, among the men of action, among the successful and the eminent, square jaws, and strong teeth preponderate.

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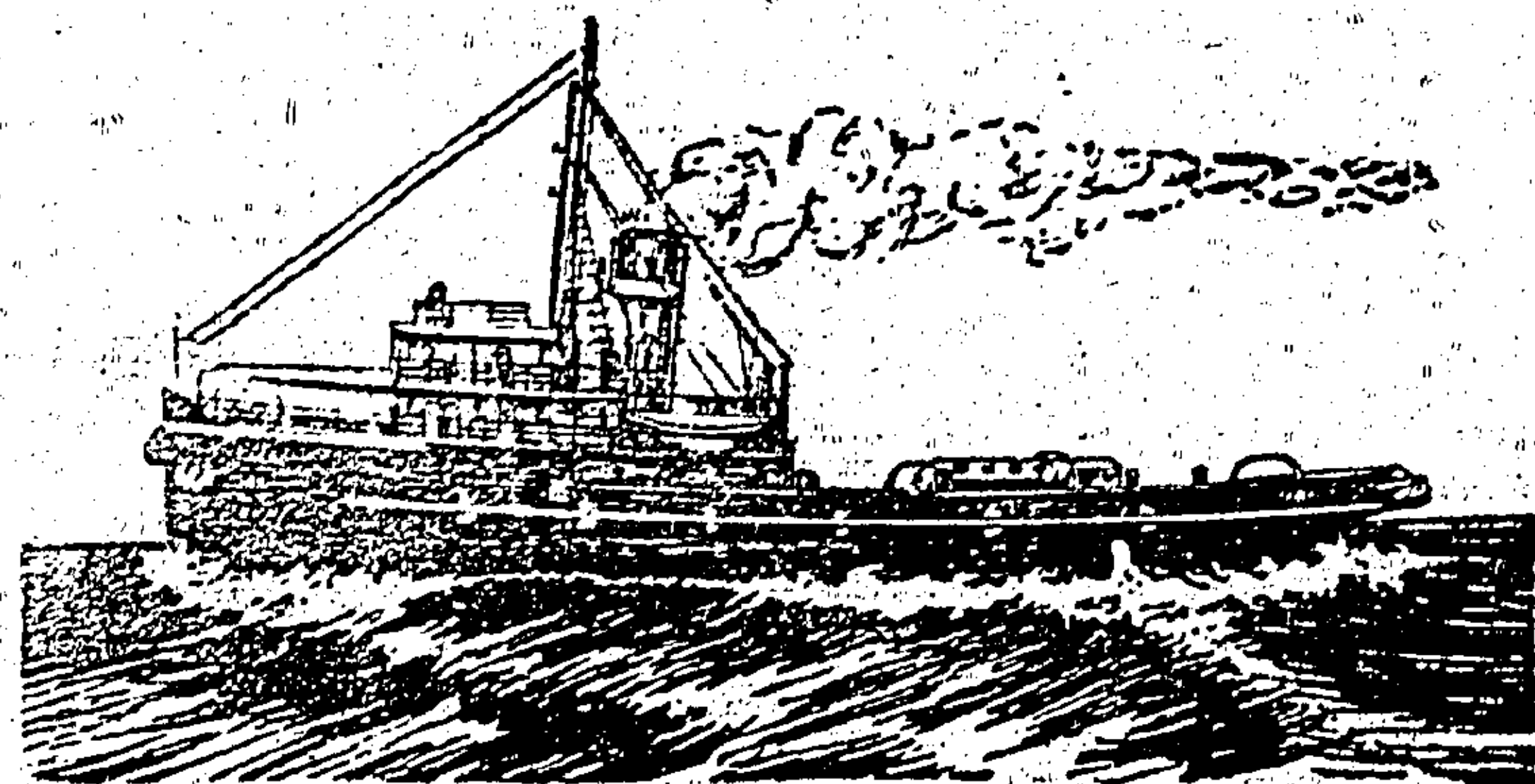


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